"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,861—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P.	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	3985	500	A. Symons	8th "
P.	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
P.	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
P.	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
P.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
P.	ORIENTAL	5015	1000	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th "
P.	PENINSULAR	5015	10 0	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.L.	GANGES	4326	800	T. J. Allerton	31st "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
P This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to Chusan.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

October 6th. November 3rd.
October 20th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
20th Oct., 17th Nov., and 15th Dec.,
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept., 20, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 22, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SCIENTIFIC, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 2nd October, at 8 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bareh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 2nd October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 5th October, at Noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 30th Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	4,057	On or about 30th September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 23, 1892. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to be autiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

We respectfully call attention to our large and varied stock of
CAMERAS, LENSES,
DRY PLATES, CHEMICALS, &C.
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DEVELOPERS OF ALL KINDS READY FOR USE.

HAND CAMERAS.
Catalogue, now ready, Post Free.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
THE LAING, WHARTON, & DOWN, CONSTRUCTION SYNDICATE,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the above Firm is now in BOMBAY, and will be glad to submit estimates and particulars for the Lighting of Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, Churches, Palaces, Private Houses, etc., etc.

Particulars on application to Mr. PERCY MOSSOP, care of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.
FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.
NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL), } Rs. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.
Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
CHEMICAL & PHYSICAL APPARATUS.

KEMP'S ELECTRIC AND GALVANIC APPARATUS.
For EXPERIMENTAL and TECHNICAL PURPOSES.
THERMOMETERS of all kinds.

INDUCTIVE ELECTRICAL MACHINES.
LEYDEN JARS AND BATTERIES.

Air Pumps
Asenic Apparatus
Aspirators
Balances
Barometers
Beakers
Bell Jars
Blow Pipes
Burettes
Bunsen Burners
Capsules
Chemical Sets
Chemical Flasks
Cumbustion Furnaces
Condensers
Crucibles
Deflagrating Jars
Displacement Apparatus
Drying Apparatus
Electric Apparatus
Entomological Goods
Eudrometers
Furnaces
Galvanic Apparatus
Gas Holders
Hydraulic Presses
Hydrometers
Magic Lanterns
Physical Apparatus
Retorts
Stills
Woulff's Bottles

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

WANTED for the above Courts an EFFICIENT INTERPRETER, having a thorough knowledge of the Marathi, Guzerathi, Hindustani, and English languages.
Apply personally, with testimonials, to the CHIEF CLERK, Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

ALEX. W. LESTER,
Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
24th September, 1892.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
WANTED, FROM THE 1ST MARCH 1893 OR THEREABOUTS,

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a Certificate of the 1st Class.
He will be required to take charge of and work the SEWAGE PUMPING MACHINERY at Worli and the Pumps at Carnac Bridge, to superintend the Municipal Workshops and to discharge such other duties as the Municipal Commissioner may assign to him.
Pay Rs. 400 per mensem, plus Rs. 50 travelling allowance. Free quarters.
Applications with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકાદમની મુ૦
ઇ. સ., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... ...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

LOCATED

OPPOSITE THE FORT POLICE COURTS.

GRAND SUCCESS!

SUCCESS ACHIEVED

BY

F. BROWN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FRIDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

Introducing a Constellation of Cosmopolitan Celebrities culled from the Front Ranks of the Equestrian Acrobatic and Gymnastic Professions, presenting prepared Programme, and a brilliant Arenic display impossible to ACCURATELY DESCRIBE.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES IN A UNIQUE EXHIBITION,

CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MORE LADY EQUESTRIANS.

MORE GENTLEMEN EQUESTRIANS.

MORE GRACEFUL GYMNASTS.

MORE AGILE ACROBATS.

MORE COMICAL, CONVIVIAL CLOWNS

than ever witnessed this side of the Equator.

EQUIRATIONAL EQUINES.

CLEVER, CUNNING CANNINES.

And a Troupe of

MERRY MONKEYS,

Who are Amusing, Amazing, and Admirable.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Private Boxes to seat Four Persons	Rs. 16
First Class Chairs	Rs. 3
Second Class Chairs	Rs. 2
European Gallery	Re. 1
Native Gallery	Annas 8

Special Reserved Seats for Soldiers in Uniform.

FRANK BROWN,
Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.

BERT WILLISON having severed his connection from my CIRCUS, I am not responsible for any arrangements made by him.

FRANK BROWN,
Proprietor of Frank Brown's Circus.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER,
AND
WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

"MIKADO,"

BY THE POONA AMATEURS.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE S. S. "ALDGATE" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO-ON-TEES with a GENERAL CARGO and is DISCHARGING in the Str am.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for OUR COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, September 28th, 1892.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1892, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

NOTICE.

MR. F. W. STEVENS, Architect and Civil Engineer, has REMOVED HIS OFFICES from Rampart Row to GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, over the Offices occupied by Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, from the 29th of September.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) Per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1892, and will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1892, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd September, 1892.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1892.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 ¼ Per Share has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on or after the 6th October, 1892, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day on the production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 1892.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of MANSUKH SOBHARAM, carrying on business in Bombay, at Marwadi Bazar, under the name and firm of MANSUKH SOBHARAM by his Munim PALLIRAM, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that MURARJI GOCULDAS and COMPANY, VALABDAS JAIRAM and PURSHOTUM GOVINDJI, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any they have, or each of them has, why the order made in this matter on the Twenty-third day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, whereby it was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditors Murarji Goculdas and Company, Valabdas Jairam, and Purshotum Govindji that the said insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within thirty days from the said Twenty-third day of March, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon, should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this Twenty-eighth Day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 29th Day of September, 1892.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with

PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,

Outside the Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS.—A large and select assortment of the newest designs in Ladies and Gentlemen's English-made Chains in every style and pattern. Ladies' Albert, Queen and Princess Chains from Rs. 38. Gentlemen's single and double Albert s from Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PALETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from HURJ RJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A RISING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, offering SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, is prepared to give a LIBERAL COMMISSION to European and Native Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business. Address "LIFE," care of "Bombay Gazette."

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure, New Season Tea of delicious aroma in 6lb boxes Rs. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready. Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

STAMP ALBUMS! STAMP ALBUMS!! Handsomely Bound Admirably constructed. Strong and Durable. Paper used of Superior Quality. A Perfect Wonder for Cheapness. Contain information on the Subject of Stamps. No Collector should be without one.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW, on Worlee Hill, quite open to Westerly Sea, and commanding a beautiful view of the City. For Rent apply to D. C. SHROFF, 9, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—On Cumballa Hill, from 1st November, a very desirable BUNGALOW, having a charming view of the Sea, and containing Dining, Drawing, and Billiard Rooms, four Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms attached. Rent Rs. 300 per month. For further particulars apply to "N. H.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Two Galloway's Patent BOILERS, 30' ft. × 7' ft., with 33 Tubes. Working Pressure 90 lbs. Can be seen working at The Khatau Makanji Mills, Sankalla Tank, Byculla.—Apply to the SECRETARY or MANAGER.

FOR SALE.—Stock, Good Will and Fixtures of a Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment in Karachi, good situation, commanding good Trade. Established 10 years. Suitable for 2 young Ladies. Premises may also be purchased if desirable. For further particulars, address "A. B.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—French Potatoes, just received, at Rs. 2 Per Maund. Apply to Messrs. S. NARAEN and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, a few BIJOU ORCHESTRAN ORGANS or P. P. Organs, with 4 music rolls and case complete, Rs 160. A powerful Hand Organ, suitable for Dances or Meeting Halls,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, two first or second-class ENGINEERS, for my Cotton Presses at Anklesar and Ahmedabad. Apply with certificates and testimonials to PESTONJI NUSSERVANJI GINWALLA, No 45, Kavasji Patel Street, Navroji Wadia's House, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, First-Class PRESSMAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

LOST.—A SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 1079, of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. All persons are warned against the use of it in any manner. —Jamnabhai Munsookbhai.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN EDUCATED PARSI WISHES TO MARRY. Communication confidential. "C. PESTONJI," care of *Kaiser-i-Hind* Office, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap :—Legarde and Co.'s Champagne, Muscated and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street ; also FEASEY and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MONEY RETURNED IF THE TEA IS NOT APPROVED.—To have a really Good Cup of Tea try our Ceylon "Rose Pekoe." The Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation, the Price is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz., Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is fully a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL, with Comfortable accommodation, and entirely under new management, will be OPENED for Visitors from the First of next Month.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 12, Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets : by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a 10" BLEMPLACEMENT AT MAHALUXMEE BATTERY

of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2.—Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as Earnest-money will be received at One p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October next.

3.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Dn., M. W.

Bombay Defences Office : Middle Colaba, 26th September, 1892.

ESTATE OF BAI GOOLBAI (WIDOW OF) NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed BAI GOOLBAI, who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of October, 1891, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned as Attorneys to MR. CURSETJEE DORABJEE GANDHEE, the administrator to the above estate, at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets of the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1892.

BICKNELL & MERWANJI,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23-235-27, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1892.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Curson ias Vaibhdas as a Director of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th September, 1892.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated 30th September, 1890.

THE Trustees of the abovementioned Indenture are prepared to receive PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the MILL PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, subject to the printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Solicitors, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

The offers should be sent in under sealed covers addressed to the Trustees at the Office aforesaid of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, at the latest before One O'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October, 1892.

No offer which is under Rupees Four Lacs will be considered, nor any offer which is not accompanied by a deposit either in cash or in Government securities of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand ; but the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

The Trustees will open the said sealed envelopes at One O'clock in the afternoon of the said 6th day of October 1892.

In the event of any offer not being accepted the Monies or securities deposited will be forthwith returned.

If any offer is accepted the tenderer shall forthwith on such acceptance being communicated to him pay to the Trustees a sum sufficient to make up with the said deposit of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand, a sum equal to fifteen per centum of the purchase money.—Dated this 28th Day of September 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated 30th September, 1890.

THE TRUSTEES of the abovenamed Indenture are prepared to receive private offers for the PURCHASE of the MILL PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, subject to the printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, solicitors, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

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ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co.-Trustees.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1892, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System will be as follows :—

BROAD GAUGE SECTION.
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

Stations.		DOWN TRAINS. Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Mail.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.			10 0	17 0	0 21	30
Bulsar	Arr.			17 3	23 35	2 20	
	Dep.		9 55	17 37	23 40	2 25	
Surat	Arr.		12 20	19 51	2 0	3 55	
	Dep.	6 30	12 25	20 1	2 5	4 10	
Broach	Arr.	8 27	14 26	22 5	3 36	5 25	
	Dep.	8 32	14 31	22 20	3 41	5 30	
	Arr.	10 55	17 0	1 0	5 32	6 50	
Baroda	Dep.	11 0		1 15	5 40	7 0	
Ahmedabad, Broad Gauge	Arr.	14 25		5 15	8 30	9 5	
	Dep.	14 50				9 30	
Metre Gauge	Dep.	5 0		20 0		9 50	
Wadhwan	Arr.	19 45				12 50	

Stations.		UP TRAINS. Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Mail.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wadhwan	Dep.				6 30	15	40
Ahmedabad— Broad Gauge	Arr.				11 10	19 0	
Metre Gauge	Arr.	6 10			10 35	18 30	
Broad Gauge	Dep.	7 35		15 15	11 30	19 30	
	Arr	11 2		18 20	14 52	21 33	
Baroda	Dep.	11 15	6 25	18 30	15 0	21	40
Broach	Arr.	13 35	8 30	20 36	17 17	23	0
	Dep.	13 45	8 35	20 41	17 22	23	5
	Arr.	15 50	10 25	22 30	19 20	0	25
Surat	Dep.		10 30	22 40	19 25	0	40
	Arr.		12 55	0 47	21 55	2	12
Bulsar	Dep.		13 5	0 52		2	20
Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.		20 55	8 5		7	10

LOCAL SUBARBAN SERVICE.

2. A Fast Up Local Train will leave Bandra at 10-7 (on week days only) and run through to Church Gate, arriving at 10-25. A corresponding Down Train will leave Church Gate at 19-35, arriving Bandra at 19-50, halting at Grant Road only.

Ordinary Suburban Up Trains will also arrive Church Gate at 10-13, 10-18, 10-34 and 10-48, and Down Trains leave at 17-45, 17-50, 18-5, 18-30 and 19-5.

3.—For other minor alterations in the Local Subarban Trains and for Detailed Timings of Through Trains, see the issue of the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the last Quarter of 1892, and the Sheet Time Bill exhibited at Stations.

METRE GAUGE SECTION.

4. The Up Mail Trains will leave Delhi at 11-35 and Ferozepore Cantonment at 20-40, and the Local Mixed Train will arrive Delhi at 20-35. With these exceptions, there will be no change in the present Time Bill of the Metre Gauge Section.

C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1892.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT :—APOLLO ST., FORT.

IN consequence of the DASERAH (Hindu) HOLIDAY, the above DEPOT will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st October.

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION EXPENSES FUND.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
DARASHA RUTTONJI CHICHGHAR,
FAZULBHOY JOOMABHAI LALJI,
Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1892.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the Provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Section 4 of Act III of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of SIXTY-ONE LAKHS and SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 61,61,000) for the purpose of repaying to Government a loan of an equal amount bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The Trustees have fixed a Minimum Rate of 100 per cent under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the lowest Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required. They will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

23 per cent of the amount allotted on MONDAY, 14th November 1892.

And the balance on or before FRIDAY, 31st March, 1893.

But the whole or any part of any accepted Tender may be paid at any time after receipt of notice of acceptance.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 5 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 31st October, 1892, and they will be opened in presence of the Trustees on the following day.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th September 1892.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian Manufacturers for the supply of the STORES noted in the margin," more or less as may be required, for the year 1892-93.

"Socks Worsted Line.		
1st Prize	Pairs	32,543
2nd "	"	91,156
3rd "	"	45,108
Boys "	"	670
Total Pairs...		1,69,477

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate and will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Covers to be marked "Tender for—." Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent, for Rs. 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank deposits or approved Bank deposit receipts, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under very special circumstances and by previous arrangement that a bond may be accepted, and then only from a well established outside firm or guarantee company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting company will not be accepted.

6. Any further information required may be obtained and sealed patterns inspected, at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Allpore, the 10th September, 1892.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas," and all the leading brands from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per 100.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima Prima Qualite," Cigar and Cheroot Shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.

TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per Box.

MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.

DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured, easy draught and superb finish, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15 per 100.

MALTA CIGARS.—"Semiramis," (the Genuine brand from Michael Borg, Mild, Medium and full flavoured ; thoroughly conditioned. Rs. 14 per Box of 100

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," (medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.

BENT WOOD FURNITURE, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Settees, &c., all of the first quality new patterns just opened out.

MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission.

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the estates. Splendid value.

COFFEE (in berry).—High-grown Indian, superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7lbs. nett.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Permission.)

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure ; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious, I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straight orward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advise all ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man, as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 15th September 1892.

N.B.—"MOFUSSIL & UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS" can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Rs. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish a simple style every particular as to their complaint.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London, MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock. PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto. SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz. CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims. CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux. HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein. WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith. WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 93 per month, including horse

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,030
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,030	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	7.50	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Batty Brothers	9,625	200	185	18	42
Bezar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	220	4,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	665
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	87
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	980
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	... 9	30
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	825
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	40
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Cohen & Sons	500	1,880	1,880	...	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	505
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all		138½
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	74 pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	92½
Munmar M	1,000	200	all	Rs. 35	490
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	295
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	625
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		131½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	410
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,060

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	305
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	1	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay Combined	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405 xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	675
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	452½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	760
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217 xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	585
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,300	100	100	15 pr. ct.	185
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	740
Lukmidass Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	per last 160
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,115
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,260
Soondercias	750	1,000	1,000	35	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	223
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,500	1,000	...	540

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	
Bombay do.	"	25-13-6	
English Sovereigns	"	16-4	
Do. Dragons	"	16-3-6	
Bar Silver 17 Beltercards	"	102-7	
Do. 11/4 do.	"	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexicans do.	"	235-8	"
Aro-Francs	"	231	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Khatao Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.

Ahrle and Company, Limited, 5 p.m.

Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Lycia (s), from Liverpool; and Naderi (s), Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Basuto (s), for Rangoon; and Riversdale (s), Marmugoa.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock sharp.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lycia entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nizam, Naseri, and Naderi, entered, and the s. s. Taif and Basuto, left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s.s. Pemba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Sunday, the 2nd October.

THEFT OF GOLD BUTTONS.—Mr. Frank Tidey, living at Gold Mohur Castle, Parel Road, and employed in the E. D. Sassoon Mills, has made a report to the police that on Wednesday he left his shirt hanging in a room in the mill, and shortly after missed a pair of gold sleeve links, valued at Rs. 30.

ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—Russool Subhan, a labour cart-driver, residing at Dharavi, whilst driving his cart on Wednesday, accidentally fell between the wheels in trying to get down from his seat. One of the wheels passed over his left foot and crushed his toes. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the toe was amputated.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo girl, named Suggooni, aged about 16 years, while trying to cross Bhandarwara Street, on Wednesday evening at about 8 o'clock, was knocked down and run over by a shigram driven by Valubh Dhoolub. The girl sustained the fracture of her collar-bone, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was detained for treatment.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—The members of the Cercle Litteraire met on Wednesday evening last, in the hall of the institution, with their friends, to enjoy a very interesting and entertaining programme of readings and recitations in French, which the committee of the institution had carefully drawn up. Mr. B. E. Punegar opened the programme with the rendering of the monologue "Les Joies Matrimoniales" in capital style. Mr. C. M. Cursetji recited in a very effective manner "La tete de la Sultane" from Francoi's Cappe, and though speaking in a foreign tongue, seemed to be quite at home in it, and did ample justice to the piece. Mr. J. E. Davar delivered a very comic monologue "Mesaventure d'un amoureux" and kept the house in continued laughter. The first act of "Ruy Blas," by Victor Hugo, was then gone through by Messrs. Gustav Rat, C. M. Cursetjee, and B. E. Punegar. The rendering of this very difficult piece was highly applauded.

A HABITUAL THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack brought up a notorious character, named Dhondu Itto *alias* Krishna Itto, *alias* Sayana, on five different charges of the theft of wearing apparel, silver buttons, copper and brass pots, collectively valued at Rs. 20, the property of Esteree Ballu, a brick-layer and four others, living at Kamateepoora. On Tuesday the 27th instant, the accused was arrested, at about 6 o'clock in the evening, for trespassing on the premises of one Ramdeo, Babaji and handed over to the police. Subsequent enquiries eliicted that the accused had committed five different thefts and pawned the articles with two Marwarees at Kamateepoora, from whom they were recovered by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CONCERT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A very pleasing entertainment was given, on Wednesday evening, at the Indo-British Institution in aid of the school funds. The first item on the programme was a pianoforte solo by Mr. Eliopolo who rendered a selection from "Carmen" with skill. Mr. Wilson's two songs "Four Jolly Smiths" and "Jack's Reward" were received with much good nature. Mrs. Gawthorne's "An Old Garden" scarcely did justice to her known talents as a vocalist. Mr. T. Stephenson's recitation of "The Old Chapel-Bell" was clever and most appropriate to the occasion. His "Look at the Clock," in the second part, was deservedly encored, on which he favoured the company with "The Charity Dinner," which brought down the house. Mr. Alston's song, with banjo accompaniment, "Come under the Old Umbrella" was most amusing, and was most vociferously encored. Later in the evening he favoured the assembly with a ditty which also was encored. We hope to hear this gentleman again. The pianoforte solo "Le Poete Mourant," played by Miss E. Counsell was a treat to listen to, the young lady being a very graceful pianist. Her song "When Thy Blue Eyes," was sung with much sweetness and purity of note. Miss Medcalf sang "Queen of the Earth" with nice effect. The Glees sung by the children of the Institution were well received. The thanks of the audience are due to Miss Roonan for accompanying on the piano, an instrument kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Alexander, H W	Hone, F	Philips, G M
Arde-hir E Dady Master	Henderson, A	Roland, C
	Jeffries, W F	Ray, H
Abbold, W L	Jogaikisore	Royal, B, Madam
Brighton, T D	Jones, A B, Mrs	Rafmio, F
Brantz, R	Jevtt, A	Ray, A, Mrs
Bulkley, Mrs	Jackson, E J	Rawhone, A J
Bird, G F	Jopp, Col, B A, R E	Roche, V
Bolleau, F R F, Lt		Smith
Bassit, E	Koch, G	Stewart, C H
Barbozo, W	Kinsoling, M	Stijlman, E A, Mrs
Barnett, J B	Kilby, E H, Dr	Shyarts, M
Bagshawe, C	Lawrence, C L	Shamanando
Byramji D Jandoy	Lemarchand, C H	Shami
Cary, Miss	MacDonald, W J	Spencer, H
Colless, J H	McPhee	Stoddard, W A
Cazenenne, L	Marinbarke, J	Thompson, C S, Revd
Charle, M C	Majo, S	Townsend, R S
Crawford, W L C	Michael, R	hompson, A C
D'Silva, J	Manzzi, L	Vincent, A H
Devare, Miss	Nolan, A H, Mrs	Von Kugelonav, H
Fries, J	Nazareth, L J	Vukers, W
Faulkner,	Owen, W, Surg-Major	Warwick, G H
Fisher, H, Revd		Williamson, A
Goldenberg, I	Owen, W S	White, L, Mrs
Gore, St G C, Maj	Pitts, S, Mrs	Wiby, T
Hille, R	Pukett, G A	Wood, R
Hamilton, A G	Priestly	
Horloger, H	Park, C L	

A NASTY accident took place on the 22nd at Changla Gully in connection with the Musketry School. By some mischance a carbine ball-cartridge got mixed with dummy cartridges and was served out to a squad of sergeants who were being instructed in aiming drill. Lieutenant Maclure of the Manchester Regiment was shot through the knee (the bullet narrowly escaping the other leg also) which was so severely shattered that amputation was found to be necessary and was successfully performed the same evening. The wounded officer was at once removed to Captain Bayly's house the Senior Instructor and is progressing favourably.

A LIST of applications for advice to magistrates would give a curious insight into the eccentricities of the human mind. At the Westminster Police Court recently a woman came before Mr. de Rutzen to ask him, in a friendly way, for his opinion as to the propriety of exhibiting two stillborn children in a bottle. Our favoured country, it seems, has recently repeated the physiological miracle of Siam, and the fortunate mother is anxious to turn her opportunity to account. Mr de Rutzen was disposed to make short work of the application; but the applicant, a sort of professional adviser to the mother of the prodigy, was not easily to be denied. She tried to inflict upon him a photograph of the proposed object of exhibition, and she betrayed some disappointment when he altogether declined to give her his advice.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at their registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, when Mr. Damodhurdas Tapidas was in the chair. The following is the directors' report for the past year:—In submitting the balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June 1892, your directors have the pleasure to state that the total profit made by the company, during this period amounts to Rs. 1,18,703-2-1, including the balance of Rs. 776-5-9 brought forward from last year's account, out of which an ad-interim dividend for the six months ended 31st December, 1891, at the rate of Rs. 20 per share has been paid, thus absorbing Rs. 35,820, leaving a balance of Rs. 82,883, 2-1, out of which they have transferred to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 2,000 in terms of the company's Articles of Association to insurance fund account, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 47,883-2-1 which they recommend to be appropriated as follows:—To dividend at Rs. 25 per share amounting to Rs. 44,775, bonus to company's employees; Rs. 2,000, carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,101-2-1; total Rs. 47,883-2-1. Both mills and loom, shed and stock in trade have been insured for Rs. 17,02,800. The retiring directors are Messrs. Jehangherjee Hormusjee and Goverdhandas Sewram, but they are eligible for re-election. After adopting the above report a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared payable on and after the 1st proximo. Messrs. Jehangir Hormusjee and Goverdhandas Sewram, who retired by rotation, were re-appointed directors of the company. Messrs. R. De Quadros and Jumnadas Purmanundas were re-appointed auditors of the company, on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The shareholders tendered a vote of thanks to the secretaries, treasurers, directors, and managers of the company for the successful management of the company.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings of the meeting terminated.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Bruce Lane, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Goculdas Madhavjee. The following director's report and audited balance sheet of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st July, 1892, were put before the meeting and unanimously carried:—Your directors here beg to acquaint you with the chief incidents in the working for the year under report. Owing to active trade and competition existing between the ginning and pressing factories at Pachora and its surrounding villages, your company in order to secure a good portion of the customers had to reduce their rates. The present result would have been more satisfactory had the competition not been so keen. However, your directors think the result of the year under report is not in any way disappointing and unsatisfactory, and you will consider the same as satisfactory. The total quantity of cotton ginned by the company during the year is cwts. 29,751 against cwts 33,623 during the preceding year. The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year is bales 23,577against bales 23,874 during the preceding year. During the year the company has pressed a larger number of bales than during any previous year since the formation of the company. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the balance at credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 5,394-8-5, including the amount of Rs. 1,000 carried over from last year, which sum your directors recommend to dispose of as under:—To pay a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, free of income-tax, being equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum, which will absorb Rs. 15,000, and the balance Rs. 394-8-5 to carry forward to next year's account. Your company have made an arrangement with the proprietors of your neighbouring pressing and ginning factories at Pachora to work in the next season, our and their concerns at joint system, and your directors have the pleasure to inform you that they have completed the arrangement. With a view to increase the business of your company in the ginning department your directors have resolved to make an extension in the ginning machinery. They, therefore, during the middle of the last season purchased from Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. two cotton gins of five bearings, manufactured by Platt Brothers. These two gins were duly set up in the factory, and were run during the season with other gins. They have further purchased more gins similar to the above two gins from the same firm. These eight gins are now being set up in your factory. Our ginning factory is now comprised of 70 gins. The present ginning building is not large as to hold so many gins. Yours directors therefore are extending the said building. To give much more facility than at present to the merchants for putting their loose cotton on the press, they are also extending the present press building. Your directors during the year under report re-built the workmen's chawl which was recently in a de-lapidated state. They have also excavated one of the wells in the factory's compound. Your press and ginning building together with all machinery stand insured at Rs. 100,000. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr Abhjee Oomersey, whois eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint one or more auditors for the current year, and to fix its or their remuneration. The machinery in your factory is well taken care of, and is all in excellent working order.

After adopting the above report, resolutions were passed declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, re-electing the retiring director and appointing an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 75, and tendering a vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries, and treasurers of the company.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meet- ing.

THE MAHMADPURA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON Sunday, the 25th inst., an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the office of the company, at Broach, Mr. M. D. Dady sett being in the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(a) That the directors be hereby authorized to extend the business of the company by erecting a fifth Press for pressing bales of cotton at Navsari and in order to carry out the aforesaid extension of business they be authorized to take all such steps as may be deemed advisable and expedient in this behalf;

(b) That the directors be hereby authorized to purchase from Mr. A. G. Almond, of Surat, at cost price, a full press with all its plants and fitting, building materials, and lease of a plot of land as he might have acquired by purchase or otherwise; and in order to enable the directors to carry out the same to enter into the necessary agreements with him in connection therewith as the directors may think expedient and

(c) That the following alterations be made in the Company's Articles of Association:—

(I.) That in the Articles of Association at page 1 article 74, section (b) line 19, the word "one-third" after the word "than" and before the word "of" be deleted, and the word "one-half" be inserted in place thereof.

(II.) That in the Articles of Association at page 1 article 74, section (n) line 11, the words beginning from "provided" and ending in "aforesaid" be altogether deleted from the Articles of Association, and instead of the "," (comma) after the words "expedient" in line 11 of the same section a "." (full point) be inserted.

The object of the suggested alterations in the company's Articles of Association was stated to be as under:—To effectually carry out the contemplated extension, it was necessary to alter certain clauses of the Articles of Association to enable the directors to make the necessary financial arrangements. The second alteration was placed before the meeting with the idea of removing the restriction placed on the available profits of the company being obtained and apportioning them in the reduction of debts that would have to be incurred by a judicious distribution of the available profits, and thus trying to put the company on a more satisfactory basis than what it would be were the clause allowed to stand in its present form.

This company was formed on October 4, 1884, under the influential auspices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, whose relations with the concern still exist, and are likely to last as long as they are satisfied with the business of the company, the chief feature being that it does not trade on its own account. It has ginning factories at Mahmadpura and Chingaspura in the suburbs of Broach, and cotton presses at Chingaspura, Surat, and Miyagam, and it is now proposed to extend its operations by erecting a cotton press at Navsari, wherefore it has also the support and countenance of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The company's paid-up capital is now Rs. 2,00,000, with a reserve fund of Rs. 40,000, being equal to a fifth of the capital. The ginning and pressing factories and other landed properties are of the value of Rs. 2,81,118. The total earnings during its existence of eight years amount to Rs. 1,43,466, and the dividends paid during this period amount to Rs. 86,625. The company is ably managed by Messrs. Dinshaw Fardoonjee and Brothers, of Broach. The new business at Navsari will, it is hoped, add materially to the company's already flourishing condition.

THE RAIN SPECULATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case in which Superintendent Grenan charged Canjee Bhimjee and Dossabhoy Edaljee with keeping a common-gambling house in contravention of Section IV. of Act IV of 1837, as amended by Act 1, 1890, came on for retrial before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. It will be remembered that by the consent of both the parties, the Magistrate had sent the case to the High Court for opinion. The matter came on for argument before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, and the learned Judges decided all the legal points except one in favour of the defendants. The last point at issue was whether the clock was an instrument of gaming. Their Lordships decided the point in the affirmative, but remarked that it was not clear from the evidence whether it was made use of in wagering, leaving the question to the Magistrate to decide.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused. At the outset the Magistrate read the order of the High Court, which has already been published in these columns, and proceeded to say that he had carefully weighed the evidence before him as to by whom and how the time was decided, and as to by whom and how the rainfall was registered. With the assistance of his interpreter, Mr. Baba Luxuman, he had carefully examined the stake-holder's books in which the bets were registered, and in those books he could not find a single entry in which the time was written, and so he desired to give an opportunity to Mr. Little to call further evidence to clear up the point definitely.

Mr. Little stated that there was no necessity of calling further evidence. It was clear from the evidence of Inspector Framjee that the clock was certainly used for the purpose of determining the wagers.

The Magistrate did not quite agree with Mr. Little, and offered him the option of calling further evidence.

Mr. Little proposed to call back Inspector Framjee as a witness, but Mr. Roughton objected to his evidence being taken, remarking that he had been already twice examined, and he had heard all the arguments in the court. He contended that under Section 432 of the Evidence Act the Magistrate had no right to hear any further evidence.

The Magistrate over-ruled the objection on the ground that under Section 245 he had a right to hear fresh evidence.

Inspector Framjee Bhicajee said he recollected stating that he saw the bets determined by the clock placed in the centre of the shed at six o'clock on one particular evening. He had gone to the rain speculation place for the special purpose of determining the use of the clock. He had received instructions from the Public Prosecutor to do so. When the clock struck six the people said: "it is six o'clock; no rain; the bet is determined. The *pahdiwalla* also said the same thing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roughton, witness said that he went there at about 4-30 p.m. on a particular evening. He could not give the name of any particular person who made bets which were decided at six o'clock. He knew that there were persons that day who made bets determinable between three and six o'clock. At six o'clock those who won came to the *pahdi* and demanded the money. He knew that it was a rule that no bets were paid until after 9 o'clock. Witness corrected himself, and said that the bets were not paid at the time they were determined but sometime afterwards. He could not say whether they were paid before 9 o'clock. He could not tell the name of a single person who went to the *pahdiwalla* and called his attention to the fact of his winning. After he went there he saw that bets were made which were determinable at 6 o'clock. He was not aware that it was a rule not to take the bets at 3 o'clock, determinable at 6 o'clock. From any of the interior part of the shed the adjoining roofs could be seen.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that he had been there a number of times before this particular evening.

The Magistrate desired to hear further evidence in this case, and it was, therefore, adjourned until Thursday next.

THE ULWAR MURDER TRIAL.

ON Monday, in the Durbar Hall, Ulwar, the trial of Major Ram Chander and others for the murder of Kunj Behari Lal commenced before Mr. Evans and Major Thornton. Mr. Ross Alston, of the Allahabad Bar and Mr. Percy Ball, of Agra, appeared for the State; and the accused were defended by Mr. W. M. Colvin, of the Allahabad Bar and Mr. Wiggins, of Agra.

Mr. Colvin raised the question of the constitution of the Court and the authority of the Ulwar Council to appoint the Commission. Mr. Alston objected that the Court could not go behind the order and question the authority of the Council, whose servants the Judges were for the time being. The Court over-ruled the point. Mr. Colvin then asked the Court to request the prosecution to state what law was in force in the Ulwar State on the day the deceased was murdered. Mr. Alston replied that the decision was premature. The Court held that when the case was being argued finally, the question could be raised as to whether the facts alleged constituted any, and what offence, against the Ulwar State. Mr. Colvin next asked that Hindu witnesses should be sworn on Ganges water and Mahomedans on the Koran. Mr. Alston urged the Court to follow the British procedure. The Court decided on following the custom of the State, and after examining the Kotwal on the point, allowed Mr. Colvin's request. On the accused being called on to plead, Akhey Singh said he did kill Kunj Behari Lal, but not of his own wish, but by compulsion. The question was then discussed by the prosecution and the Court as to the effect of this statement. The Court after some argument decided that such a statement was not a complete plea of guilt and the trial would proceed against Akhey Singh as well as the others. Mr. Alston opened the case and the Court then adjourned. On the reassembling of the Court the taking of evidence was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.

For Judgement.

723—H S Dikshit—For a Pauper, Yenna vs Balia Naikeen Belgaukarin and another—Balkrishna and P. Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

749—Craigie L and O—The Bombay B TCo., Ld, vs Frederick York Smith—Lit Jo S N and B.

747—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Gani bin Munshi Jamaludin vs Muljibhoy Rahim—Thakurdas, D and S. Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

125-8477-92—Nanu and H—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Manockchund Nagsey—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For consent decree.

470-91—H S Dikshit—Ganesh Hari Sathe and others vs Canjee Meghji—Mansukial, D and J.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

615-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakeerjee and another vs Pirozshaw Ruttonjee Sagoo—Brown and M. Part heard.

653-91—Ardesir, H and D—F L Latham vs Moulvie Abdool Kadur Joteker and others—N and H and K D Shroff.

515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansukial, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Eyabjee, D and J.

40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-92—Little, S, N and B—Govershundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Natora Gowli—In person.

521-91—Janardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Haji Abdulla and others—T A Bland.

387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkuli.

603-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Cookerda and others vs Tricumjee Shewjee and others—P. G and S, Crawford, B and Co, T, D and C.

448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Manockbai and others—K D Shroff.

206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.

301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R and K.

149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thacker Vussonjee Nanjee and others—Pestonjee, R and K, Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION Sale of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p. m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed oods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LAN ED PROPERTY AT 15TH KAMATIPOORA STREET.

On MONDAY, the 10th October, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortg gors Lingoo Mancajee Poolmalli and Withoba Li goo Poolmalli, and by order of the mortgagees Sha Bapoosh W arajbookandass and Sha Tapidas Bapo.sha, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situ te to without the Fort of Bombay, at 15th Kamatipoora Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2196 and Street No. 46, and admeasuring about 48 square yards, registered in the book of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 4679, new No 11093, old survey No. 4212, and new survey No. 6-79, and bounded on the east b y the house of Narsoo Kamat-e, on the west by the house of Hass nally Mahomedally, on the north by the s 14 15th Kamatipoora street, and on the south by the sweepers' passage.

For further part culars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Richard e esey, s., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at M dow Street, Fort, in the remises lately vacated by Messrs. D Macropolo and o., where the whole kit is removed for sale TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st October, at 1 p. m., the whole of s handsome blackwood, teakwood and bentwood house-old furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, pic-es, lamps, carpets, l rich-toned upright pianoforte by ndy & Co., in excellent order and only a few months in &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 Y level, by Troughton and Simmes.
1 small level, by Elliott.
1 case 10 pieces plain coloured velvet.
4 large-size aviaries with choice collection of birds, 1 a large blackwood carved and ornate cage, another a teakwood-polished domed cage on a table stand, suitable for a drawing-room, the third an ordinary case suitable for verandah, and the last containing several pairs of doves.
1 Patent incubat r for hatching eggs.

On account and at the risk of Esabhoy Cadurbhoy Saval—
V B 1-6—6 cases Orsidue ex s s Imperator and Impe- 325 ratrix.
E C S 3204-5-2 „ „ ex s s Imperator.
G 3227-8-2 „ „ ex s s Amphitrite.

On account of the concerned—
6 "Wonder" ice-machines with freezing chemicals.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-sh grass.
1 handsome strong open carriage.
1 light dog-cart.
1 victoria with strong pegu pony and harness.
2 strong bay and 1 black pegu ponies, all broken in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late J. Duxbury, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, at 1 p.m., each day, at "The Tower," Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and bankwood dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, also open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for presents to Home friends, best electro-plated ware, very rich porcelain and glassware, a rich-toned grand boudoir Pianoforte, by Bluthner, a full sized slate billiard table by John Bennett & Co., London, with Wenham patent lights, pool and billiard balls, cues, etc., complete, magic lantern with slides, beautiful cabinet orna ents, d uble door iron safe with Chubb's patent lock, one French billiard table with balls, cues, gas lamps, complete, by Barthelemy, English clock, by James McCabe, London, English brass bedstead, valuable pictures, wind proof table and wall lamps, English-built single seated brougham, strong-built mail phaeton and landau, one pair strong bay Arab horses, going both in saddle and harness, one strong bay carriage horse, sets of double and single harness, gas chandeliers, choice wines, garden plants, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ENGLISH HARNESS AND SADDLERY FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd October at 5 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

1 case containing sets of black leather brass mounted single harness, nickel and brass mounted pony and gig harness, gent's saddles, complete with girths, leathers and stirrups Weymouth snaffle and Pelham bridles, breast plates, &c.

SALE OF MYRABOLLAMS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at the godowns, Nos 24, 2, and 28, in Kalyan Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Kasaidass, constituted attorney of Messrs. Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co, and on account and at the risk of Nensey Damjee—

About 2,700 bags from 201 to 225 tons Bhimardi cleansed myrabollams.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF MYRABOLLAMS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godowns, Nos 21, 25, and 26, in Kalyan treet, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Mr. Manshanker Girashanker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co,—

410 bags about 90 candies Bhimardi myrabollams No 2.
70 bags about 12 candies Bhimardi myrabollams (Khokha.)
1,077 bags about 236 candies Hufsani myrabollams, No 1.
10 bags about 2 candies Jubulpore myrabollams.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TANK STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Sitrabhan Tika and Sutra Jivs, and on account and at the risk of Mistry Noor Mahomed Jaffer, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of August, 1890, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 6th day of December 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government quit ed land rent land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, on the east side of Tank Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1558, new No. 8 08, old Survey No. 2702, and new survey 4111, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. and Street No. 19, and in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Tank Street, on the north by the property of Shaik Ahmed Master, and on the south by the property of Tuc e Omersey Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TIMBER AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory on FRIDAY next, the 7th October, at 2 p.m.

A large quantity of timber, consisting of outside slabs and trimmings of various descriptions in lots to suit purchasers.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 English-built park phaeton with moveable coach-box by Edwin Kesterton.
1 English-built single-seated brougham by Wyburn & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite to the Government Dockyard, the whole of the furniture of St. Patrick's Club, consisting of a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, tables, chairs, stage, two artistically painted drop scenes, sofas, cupboards, &c.

Also teakwood and black wood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, consisting of a dining table, c airs, sideboard, dinner wagon, sofas, gilt pier glasses, teapoys, pier tables, pictures, lamps, bedsteads, dressing and washhand-tables, wardrobes, al ayres, chest of drawers, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

By order of the Attorney of the Trustees of the Court of Bankruptcy in London—

4 boxes James Watson & Co.'s Glenlivet Whisky.
1 case 45 packets Kangra Valley Bohea Tea (1-lb each).

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong landau in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, BEAMS, SCANTLINGS, RAFTERS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from Bai Jaijee, administratrix of the Estate of the late Dossabhoy Nowrojee Bamjee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Ld., a large quantity of building materials consisting of large teakwood beams, teak scantlings, and rafters, bricks, chunam, planks, engine stones, bamboo, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1892.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI : Camp.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street.

„ 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI : Camp.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the ther Drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LOOSE BUILDING MATERIALS, TIMBER, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinetmaker (alias Daroona), an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Jamsetjee Nowrojee and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m. near the furniture shop, Byculla (opposite the Byculla Bridge) consisting large pieces of jungle and satin wood, rafters, bamboos, teakwood pieces, planks, windows, wheel, bricks, stones, tubes, benches, casks, signboards, Minton tiles, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinetmaker (alias Daroona) an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Jamsetjee Nowrojee and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th proximo, at 3 p.m., (on each day) at the furniture shop, Byculla (opposite the Byculla Bridge), the whole of the above rich furniture, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers, containing inlaid ornamental, richly carved satin wood and meat, plain, artistic design, drawing-room cabinets, side boards, chiffoniers, brackets, with mirrors, dumb waiters, teapoys, pier tables, book cases, velvet lined couches and chairs, pridian, bentwood, drawing, dining, bed-room, office and durbar chairs, marble topped round and toilet tables, washing sets, handsome Japanese Satsuma, large vases and jars, bronze, majolica, copper and brass vases, figures and card plates, Japanese and corner cabinets, solid marble pillar, China garden seats, show cases, Chinese coat, Japanese and handsomely carved screens, Delhi work borders, fans, hand paintings, panels, Minton tiles, Benares work shields, trunks, writing tables, ottoman, pedestals, gown press, gas pendants, globe lights, filter incomplete furniture, large Moradabad worsy trak, copying press, iron and teak bedsteads, almyrah, carpenter instruments, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published.

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF POTHO MATERIALS, CAMERAS, POTHO CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

On MONDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Lohar Chawl, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Messrs. Madhowrao and Babajee, Photo Chemists and General Traders, consisting of cameras (by Meager Lancaster, I. and C. Haritmuth's turn-table, tripod stands, lenses, Dalmeyer's rapid rectilinear and rapid landscape, optimus R. R. Rose's R. symmetrical, Wray's R. R. Photo publications, Photo chemicals, trays, ebonite, porcelain metal (Aime and Anderson's) wavelet baths, glass bottom wood trays, printing frames, burnishers, Eureka, Tylor's, &c. cards, caste de visite, cabinet, &c. focussing glasses, albuminised paper, castonan's bromide paper glass measures, glass bottles, head rests, glass funnels dry plates and all other photograph c requisites, too numerous to mention, and shop furniture, &c., &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors, High Court or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF A VILLAGE KNOWN AS THE VILLAGE OF KEROLE.

Under instructions from her Highness Kama Bai Saheb Raje Shirke, daughter of his Highness Malhar Rao, the late Gaekwar of Baroda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, and by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1885, and a deed of further charge, dated 3rd day of September, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1892, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following village of Kerole :—

All that village or plot of ground, situate in the district of Trombay, in the taluka of Salsette, Zillah Tanna, in the registration district of Tanna, commonly known as the village of Kerole, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-eight acres, two roods, and thirty-six poles, less the land taken up by Government under Act X of 1870 for the Tanks, Water Works, being the aggregate measurement of divers descriptions of land, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the parts of the villages of Ghaut and Cooper, on the west by the portions of the villages of Coorla, Assumpay, and Chandoolee, on the north by the village of Powai, and on the south by the unoccupied Government swamp grounds, together with all bungalows, houses, out-houses, buildings, commons, yards, gardens, compounds, gullies, walls, bael fruit and other trees, shrubs, sapplings, mounds, woods, underwoods, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, excellent inlaid ornamental household furniture of artistic design, handsome Chinese and Japanese vases and jars, marble statuette, fulcaries, durries, lamps, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

REUTER'S London telegram to hand to-day reports all financial quotations unchanged yesterday, including Bar Silver, at 38½d. per oz., and Consols at 97. In New York, Silver was also unaltered in value, at 83⅜ cents. per oz., but with demand Exchange in London ¼ per cent. higher, at 4·87¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 165,000 ounces of Silver, at 83·68 to 83·73 cents per oz. Braziers' Copper was 5s. per ton higher, at £52·5 per ton.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 10½ lakhs, out of the 35 lakhs offered, were allotted to Calcutta, 8½ lakhs to Bombay, and three lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 2⅜d. ; and, in addition, 3 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, and 2½ lakhs to Madras, at the same rate, which is the same as was obtained both for Bills and Transfers last Wednesday, and 1-32d. below the price which was given for a portion of the extra Bills placed meantime. It is announced that 35 lakhs will be offered again next week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening ; Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull; the total Sales having aggregated 14,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d., and Surats were unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were again 3·64d. lower, September-October deliveries being quoted at 4 5-32d., and January-February at 4 15-64d. The day's Imports were *nil*.

The Manchester market had become quiet.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands regained the 1-16 cent. lately lost, having been quoted yesterday at 7⅞ cents ; while December Futures were 10 points higher, at 7·79 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports were comparatively small, at 17,000 bales, the early figures for the present new season comparing as follows with those of the two years preceding.

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts...	17,000	23,000	30,000
Four days' do.....	90,000	170,000	172,000
Since 1st Sept.	351,000	676,000	753,000

There has been much less doing in our local Cotton market to-day, and almost all the business reported is credited to exporters who have taken of old stuff, 600 Bengals, at Rs. 158-60 ; 300 Karaoja, at Rs. 171 ; and 150 Akola, at Rs. 171 ; and have contracted for 1,000 Jalgaum, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 179 ; and 200 Oomras, for February delivery, at Rs. 185 per candy. The Mills have bought only 200 Oojein, from stock, at Rs. 162-68½ per candy.

A much more favourable state of things in the Cotton-growing districts was reported by the official telegrams received here this morning, rain having entirely ceased in the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles, while at Nagpur, Oomrawuttee, and Barsee, in the Oomra circle, the fall had been hardly more than half-an-inch, since Monday, at Barsee, where it had been heaviest, and in all these districts the weather had become bright, with no sign of further rain, when the telegrams were despatched. The plants are now in flower and snowing, when not shedding, bolls over the greater part of the area ; and the crop prospects are generally improved by the tardy break in the weather.

WHEAT has again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market ; but prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been in active demand for export. The market has been firm in tone, and prices have advanced half an anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and Rapeseed, closing quotations this evening being as follows :—

Linseed.....	Rs. 7-12-6 to Rs. 7-15-0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-3-0 to „ 7-4-0	„	
„ Cawnpore	„ 6-14-0 to „ 7-0-0	„	
„ Red	„ „ 6-5-0 to „ 6-6-6	„	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows : —

Cotton	120 bales.
Wheat	7,835 cwts.
Linseed	2,179 „
Rapeseed	3,063 „
Gingelly	564 „
Ground Nuts	1,226 „
Castorseed	1,147 „
Rice	4,831 „

FREIGHTS are slightly firmer. Business has been done, for prompt shipment, to Antwerp, at 11s. ; to Dunkirk, at 12s. ; and for Genoa, at 10s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and a little of the latter was afterwards given at 1s. 2⅝d. for a short time ; but was not available thereafter. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¼d. has again been the ruling rate throughout the day, for October delivery, and 1-32d. per month higher for forward business ; but very few transactions have transpired either way, and closing ready quotations were as follows : Bank Telegraphic, for January transfer, being called 1s. 2⅝d. :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2¼d.	„
Francs do.	1·55½	„

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 21st Sept., 1892	Rs.	1,82,43,000
Add—silver received during the week	„	14,07,000
	Rs.	1,96,50,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„	25,02,000
	Rs.	1,71,48,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....	„	22,85,000
	Rs.	1,94,11,000
Last week	„	1,93,88,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day for Money and Account, and Fours have further advanced to 105 9-16 for cash and to-morrow's settlement and the October account to 105 1-16, these being the closing rates.

SHARES have been neglected to a great extent to-day ; but we note an advance in several Press shares at our revised quotations, owing doubtless to the better prospects of the Cotton crop in some districts, referred to above. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 25 in the others.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 24th September, 1892 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,38,247	2,79,727	4,101	4,22,078
Corresponding week last year.	..	..	..	5,29,532
Open 1,491½ miles.				

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,07,454

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending September 17, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	25,392	29,391	..	3,999	1,027	..
Goods	31,653	21,676	9,977	..	..	1,482
Other earnings	3,694	2,393	1,331	..	7,299	..
Weekly total	60,739	53,430	7,309	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	7,09,815	7,02,971	..	..	6,844	..

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

10 p.m. ..... 79·3

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 29.

6 a.m. ..... 77·1
10 a.m. ..... 83·3
2 p.m. ..... 83·4
4 p.m. ..... 83·3

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ophello."—The amount becomes due at the end of the term, and may be at once recovered without waiting for the expiry of a month or of any time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 25, at Cuddapah, the wife of W Howard Campbell, of a son.

DEANE—September 21, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Deane, M D, Residency Surgeon, of a son.

DEATH.

RENTON—September 14, at Bulsar, Surat District, George Renton, formerly of H M 93rd Highland Regiment, and late of the Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway, born in Perth, Scotland, on the 4th May 1831.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

THE prosecution of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Beyts and Craig for forging and uttering bills of lading has resulted in a sentence of two years' imprisonment and hard labour. Having regard to the magnitude of the frauds, which extended over a period of eighteen months, the sentence if not light, must be regarded as lenient and disproportionate to the serious nature of the crime. The charge preferred against the accused Charles Anthony Beyts, the senior partner of the firm, nearly sixty years of age, and George Grant Craig, was the forging and uttering of a bill of lading, and thereby obtaining £1,000 and upwards from the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China with intent to defraud. The bill of lading purported that sixteen hundred bags of poppyseed had been put on board the Santon in Bombay in March ; it was only one of many bills of lading of the same character representing alleged cargo amounting in value to £20,000 on board the same vessel, the goods invoiced having no existence The Santon, a vessel owned by Messrs. Haddart and Parker of Melbourne, was chartered in March last by Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co. for a voyage from Bombay to England or the Continent. The representative of the firm, the son of the senior partner, took the bills of lading with invoices attached, to the Bombay branch of the Bank which in the usual course of business purchased them, and sent them to the head office in London. Bills to the amount of nearly £4,000 matured on the 24th June, and Mr. Beyts, senior, wrote to Mr. W. Jackson, the chief manager of the Bank, asking that they should be held over as the failure of the Oriental Bank had caused a delay in the receipt of remittances. Mr. Jackson answered that the bills could stand over, but the documents must be sent to Antwerp, where the Santon was discharging, so that the goods might be insured as a protection against fire. The firm wrote asking that the documents might be kept in the Bank until they had an opportunity of an interview. The Bank communicated with the agents in Antwerp, and learned that the goods mentioned in the bills of lading were not on board. Mr. Jackson, accompanied by the assistant manager Mr. Barnard, proceeded to the offices of the firm in Great St. Helens, saw the two partners, and asked them why there was a delay in meeting the bills. After some conversation the question was put, "Is anything wrong with this produce." Mr. Beyts hesitated ; and said he was dazed, but when pressed as to whether the produce had been shipped he answered, "No." When asked how he could have signed the documents when he knew that no produce was shipped he stated that it was his son at the other side who did it, and that he had wired to stop it. He admitted that bills for £20,000 had matured in connection with the Santon and other ships, and he said he knew that no produce had been shipped against those bills. The junior partner told his senior to state everything, and a list showing bogus bills of lading was handed over. Mr. Craig stated that when he was in Bombay in October last there was nothing wrong, but when he returned to London he discovered the state of things : "It was my old partner's son that had done it; what could I do ?"

This confession, made when denial was hopeless, was deposed to in evidence by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Barnard ; but at the Guildhall the prisoners' counsel declined to admit that there was any confession, and Mr. Gill, for the prosecution proceeded to prove his case by other evidence. There was no difficulty in doing this The mate of the Santon was able to testify that he went with that ship from Cardiff to Bombay, where she was loaded by Messrs. Beyts, Craig & Co. while he superintended the work. He then proceeded in the vessel to Antwerp, where she arrived at the end of May. He discharged the whole of the cargo, and there was only one parcel consigned to the order of Messrs. Beyts and Craig. There was no cargo such as was represented by the bills of lading for £20,000. It turned out that the sum of £20,000 was far from covering the amount of the sums obtained by the bogus bills of lading. It expanded to £30,000, to £46,000, to £53,000, before the inquiry had proceeded very far. Naturally there was a great deal of exaggeration when these facts became public in London, and it was rumoured that the Bombay Banks were victimized to the amount of £120,000. This was not the case ; the loss to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, though heavy, did not exceed £65,000 ; the National Bank of India and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China lost nothing ; and the two other banks supposed to be affected only lost £2,000 each. The Oriental Bank which had advanced £40,000 to Beyts Craig and Co. received a lien on the ships of the firm and on real lading. The havoc was not so widespread or so disastrous as was at one moment feared. But the career of fatuous and criminal speculation had been carried on with the audacity which comes of absolute blindness to inevitable results. For the last three years, it was stated in the proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy, no books were kept, and it was consequently impossible to arrive at any exact estimate of either assets or liabilities. One statement placed the liabilities at nearly two hundred thousand pounds, while according to another, they lay somewhere between ninety thousand and a hundred thousand pounds. The firm speculated recklessly in German sugar, in English coal, in anything and everything ; cargoes were bought at high rates and sold at less than cost price. The firm bought ships which they mortgaged at their full value ; they built steamers which they paid for in bills, and then raised money upon ; and for other ships chartered at full rates, freights were obtained by accepting any rates that offered The losses were made good by selling bogus bills of lading representing non-existant produce, and sending the money to London to pay differences. The day of reckoning was sure to come. Two years' imprisonment with hard labour, may or may not be an adequate sentence, judged by the standard of previous sentences for forgery ; but it is in truth but the least part of the penalty which has to be paid for eighteen months' insanity.

A GOVERNMENT resolution on the report of the administration of the Abkari Department, which was issued last evening, shows Bombay's liquor bill to have increased by almost two lakhs of rupees. This is due more to enhanced taxation rather than increased consumption. Both in the Bombay island and the Presidency proper the still-head duties were raised during the year. In Sind the practice of charging double fees for retail licences to distillers was introduced with a view to keep the retail sale business separate from that of manufacture, and this too has helped to bring up the total, which might have been more but that the Mundwha rum distillery was closed, there not being sufficient demand to enable the licensee to continue the manufacture. The total amount of Abkari revenue was eighty-seven lakhs and thirty-six thousands of rupees, as compared with eighty-five lakhs and fifty-six thousand. In the revenue from country liquor there is an increase of a lakh and a-half. Eighteen thousand trees are tapped in Bombay for their toddy, but this is two thousand fewer than was the case a year ago, and the quantity of toddy spirit eleven thousand gallons less than the former year. There was no appreciable change in the quantity of mhowra spirit brought into Bombay or in the realization from still-head duty on that spirit, but a very large increase is noticeable in the amount of beer and other fermented liquors imported by sea. This increase is attributed to the termination of the contracts with Indian brewery companies for supplies for the troops, which has stimulated the importation of European ale and porter. North Gujarat, it further appears from the report, has developed an affection for twenty-five degrees under proof liquor, and forsaken weaker liquors, a feature of the report which Government thinks the Commissioner might have endeavoured to account for. But this, we imagine, our Byculla religious contemporary would be able more picturesquely to explain. Surat holds true to country spirit, and consumes larger quantities of it, but it is believed her neighbours help her in this, and it is anticipated that an adjustment of rates between British and Baroda territory will give Broach next year the fictitious appearance of having achieved something wonderful in the way of temperance reform. Belgaum and Dharwar are becoming less addicted to drink, and in Sholapur and Bijapur they are such sorry drinkers that both contractors have had to make good deficiencies. The resolution concludes with a short official temperance sermon addressed to the Commissioner, who is told he should bear in mind the expediency of diminishing the number of liquor shops wherever diminution is possible without risk of inciting the sale of illicit liquor, especially in the towns, where the rate of consumption is high.

AN agitation is being carried on in the London press, regarding Lord Nelson's old flagship the Foudroyant, which was sold a short time since to a German shipbreaker, and towed away to the Baltic. For months past the Foudroyant had been marked "for sale" in the Navy List, and no one made any suggestion as to her purchase. Mr. Read, a Devonport lumber-merchant, early in the present year, became her purchaser, and would have at once destroyed her but that a firm in a similar class of business, at Swinemunde, desired to have the vessel wherewith to supply Stettin with firewood. Four thousand pounds was the sum at which the vessel changed hands, but now six thousand is the price the German merchant puts upon her. He is actuated by no sentiment, and no one can blame him for wishing to make the best of the bargain. But the English people have just become alive to the disgrace which would be reflected on them were they to allow a vessel, which has played such an important part in the naval history of the country, to be sawn into logs for an alien's fireside. With the exception of the old Victory, the Foudroyant is the most famous vessel in the British Navy. Laid down in the Plymouth yard just a century ago she was named after the older ship which was captured from the French in 1758, and was the first British ship that carried eighty guns on two decks. Nelson chose her as his flag-ship in 1797 ; but she was not finished in time for the Nile. But after Sir Thomas Pyard commissioned her she was one of the squadron which defeated the French Expedition against Ireland. After serving at the blockade of Cadiz she was one of four vessels, sent in 1799 to reinforce Lord Nelson at Palermo, and he then hoisted his flag on board her. The Genereux, and the Guillaume Tell, the Hoche, besides smaller craft, were captured by the Foudroyant. She received the wounded Sir Ralph Abercrombie on board shortly before his death, and carried his body to Malta, while under her guns the Justice surrendered at Alexandria—the last frigate of the French fleet by which Napoleon had hoped to realise his dreams of eastern conquest. A service contemporary bemoaning the fate of this historic ship to which so many memories attach observes that it has fallen to the lot of few British ships of war to be the home for a lengthened period of so beautiful a woman as Emma Hamilton, or to be, as the Foudroyant was, the seat of Government of a kingdom ; the residence of a King and a Queen with their 'standard at the main. After Alexandria, the Foudroyant saw no further fighting. There were other old and obsolete ships in Devonport harbour which might have been sold before the Foudroyant, but Mr. Read had bought, paid for, and resold her before any agitation commenced. Too many monuments of history have been allowed to leave the country, and though it is somewhat late in the day to strive to make amends, it is distinctly gratifying to find that the Lord Mayor has opened a fund with the view of saving this notable vessel from the shipbreaker's hammer. She is strong enough to float another forty or fifty years, and anchored in the Thames might prove an endless source of income for hospitals or other charitable institutions, for Londoners have the vaguest ideas of an old battle-ship and would visit her in thousands.

THE advantages which have accrued to the people of Burma since its annexation and pacification are clearly indicated in the Annual Trade Report which the provincial Director of Land Records and Agriculture has recently issued. Without any serious fluctuations the commerce of the country has steadily improved, and

TELEGRAMS.

THE REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of India, on the Currency Question, has been sent to India.

The President of the Indian Currency Association, the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, has applied to the Government of India for a copy of the Despatch.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

SENTENCE ON MESSRS. BEYTS AND CRAIG.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Messrs. Beyts and Craig have each been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for defrauding the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

GERMAN DECORATION FOR THE KHEDIVE.

The Emperor William has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Red Eagle on the Khedive.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera continues to decrease in Hamburg and Paris.

ARTICLE BY MR. REDMOND.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

An article by Mr. Redmond has appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he says the Parnellites do not ask for a repeal of the Union but only for a readjustment. He admits the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament while demanding that the Irish Parliament should have unfettered control of Irish affairs including those connected with the land, the magistracy, and the police.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 29.

The Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 24th instant, arrived at Aden, at noon, to-day.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 29.

Rumours are current here that the Amir's troops had lately gained a marked success against the Hazaras. No details, however, are given of the fighting.

THE COLUMN FOR THE KURRUM VALLEY.

The column detailed to occupy the Kurrum Valley, leaves for Kohat, on October 7, under Colonel Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

The report that Mr. W. J. Cunningham would succeed Colonel Prideaux as Resident at Kashmir is unfounded.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cunningham on return from leave resumes his post as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department.

THE AMIR AND THE WAZIRI DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

Information has been received from Kabul that on the 16th September the Mahsud Waziri deputation in Kabul were told that owing to press of work, the Amir was unable to see them; that his Highness could not allot them or their tribe any fixed allowances as the Indo-Afghan boundary question was not settled; but that next *Nauroz* he would make arrangements for liberal allowances for the tribe, and for improving their circumstances. The deputation left Kabul the next day for their homes. They received no money for their road expenses, and no Afghan official was deputed to accompany them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Kurrachee yesterday evening.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 27.

H. M. S. Marathon sailed for Galle.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 29.

Mail steamer Ballaarat, from Australia, Coromandel, and Suez, arrived.

N. L. Bayern, from China, arrived.

The Italian steamer Biagno, which left Bombay on the 17th instant, arrived at Singapore (this day), the 29th.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne, having left Kurrachee, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 9 p.m., is expected here in the afternoon of the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	38⅛

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	2	47 p.m.	11	50
Teheran	29	2	29 p.m.	..	32
Suez	29	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 29th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	24	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	17	...	1
,, Madras	...	17	...	1

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

Before the races began a heavy shower of rain fell. The Stewards gave their decision in favour of Dick Turpin, who was disqualified in the second day's races for over-weight.

"Pony Selling Race."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Arab and C. B. ponies. Distance 5 furlongs. Weight.—Weight for inches raised 1 stone. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000; 4 lbs allowed for every Rs. 100 under this price. Lowest selling price Rs. 400. Allowances.—3 lbs allowed for every ½ inch under 13-2. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance.—Rs 30. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Selling price must be stated in the entry. Approximate value to winner, Rs. 420.

Major Radcliffe's g a p Blood, 7st 9lb, Gibbs	1
Mr Farmer's b a p Boy, 7st 5lb, Native	2
Mr Cursetji's b a p Hermit, 8st 5lb, Kendall	3
Mr Clarke's g a p Special, 8st 9lb, Robinson	0
Mr Cursetji's b a p Sweet, 8st 4lb, Ebrahim	0

Won easily. Time—1 min. 14 secs.

"The Poona Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Distance 6 furlongs. Weight.—Handicap. Entrance.—Rs. 30. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Four or more horses in *bona fide* separate interests to start, or only half the money from the fund will be given. Rule 7 also applies. Approximate value to winner, Rs. 650.

Aga Coochick Sah's b aus m Minnihaha, 9st 5lb, Robinson	1
Colonel Hunt's c aus g Come Away, 7st 10lb, Pugh	2
Mr Woolmer's c e c Monk, 9st 10lb, Owner	3
Mr Chamundi's b w gel Whirlwind, 9st 13lb, T Kendall	0
Mr Woolmer's b aus g Chandler, 9st 3lb, Trahan	0
Colonel Moore's b aus g Assurance, 8st 12lb, Gibbs	0

Won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

"The Turf Club Cup."—Rs. 600 from the fund. With a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Second horse to receive half the entries; third horse to save his entry and starting stake. For all Arabs. Distance 1 mile. Weight—Handicap—Handicap to be published on the 10th September. Half forfeit for horses struck out before noon of 20th September. Winners of races including handicaps after publication of handicap to carry 3 lbs. penalty for each race or handicap won. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July, Rs. 50; 15th August, Rs. 100. Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,418.

Major Reid's c a h Red Gold, 8st 13lb, Robinson	1
Mr Newton's g a h Venture, 8st 6lb, Gibbs	2
Messrs H E A W and Bomonji Edulji's c a h Alert, 9st 3lb, Vinall	3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st 4lb, Oomer	0
Mr Farmer's b a h Sirius, 9st 2lb, Trahan	0
Mr Newton's c a h Vendetta, 9st, Ebrahim	0
Aga Junghi Shah's c a h Red Jacket, 8st 1lb, Pillaji	0
Mr Moochool Shah's c a h Visitor, 8st 11b, Kendall	0
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, 7st 11lb	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a gal Tigris, 7st 10lb, Lutchman	0

Won easily. Time—1 min. 56 secs.

"The Merchants Cup."—About Rs. 500 presented by a few merchants of Poona, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden Arabs. Distance 1¼ mile. Weight.—Handicap.—Handicap to be published the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July, Rs. 50; 15th August, Rs. 100. Four horses in different interests to start or the prize will be withheld. Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,337.

Mr Newton's g a h True Blue, 8st 3lb, Gibbs	1
Messrs H E A W and Bomanjee Eduljee's, g a c Dameron, 7st 7lb, A Wahed	2
Major Reid's b a h Brown Bee, 10st 0lb, Robinson	3
Mr Macpherson's b a h Cavalier, 8st 7lb, Kendall	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Albert Victor, 8st 4lb Ebrahim	0
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's g a h Silver King, 8st, Lutchman	0
H H Aga Khan's g a c Donovan, 7st 11lb, Oomer	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's c a h Arrow, 7st 9lb, Pillaji	0
The Chief of Mudhole's b a h Brisk, 7st 7lb, Ahmed	0

Won by a length. Time—2 min. 23½ secs.

"The Deccan Handicap"—Rs. 500 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 5 for each pony declared to start. For all Arab ponies. Distance 1 mile. Weight.—Handicap.—Handicap to be published on the 10th September 1892. Half forfeit for horses struck out before noon of 20th Sept. 1892. Winners of races including handicaps after publication of handicap to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race or handicap won. Four or more ponies in *bona fide* separate interests to start or only Rs. 250 will be given. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July, Rs. 50; 15th August, Rs. 100. Approximate value to winner, Rs. 910.

Mr Macpherson's g a p Carlton, 8st 10lbs, Robinson	1
Mr Murray's bk a p The Zulu, 8st 3lbs, Gibbs	2
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 8st 11lbs, Ebrahim	3
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 9st 8lbs, Kendall	0
Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, 9st 4lbs, Vinail	0

Won by a neck. Time—2 min. 3 secs.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

FRANK BROWN'S Circus, which has come to Bombay with so good a reputation, opened in a spacious tent on the Esplanade last night. A detailed notice of the performance will be given in our next issue, and it is sufficient for the present to say that the entertainment was lively and interesting from start to finish and gained the hearty appreciation of a large audience.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Bosi, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
The Moulmein route to Siam right.

MR. JOSEPH RANDALL TUSSAUD, who was for more than thirty years the only modeller at Mdme. Tussaud's Exhibition, died at Hampstead recently. The deceased sculptor was a man of remarkable powers inherited from his famous grandmother, Mdme. Tussaud, whose pupil he was, and some of the finest likenesses in the present exhibition were his work. The late Mr. Tussaud exhibited his first bust in the Academy at the age of fifteen; and during his thirty years of work he received encouragement from nearly all the Sovereigns in Europe. The late Emperor Nicholas had his portrait painted as a present to Mr. Tussaud, and the Emperor Napoleon favoured him in many ways. Princess Mary of Cambridge was a great admirer of his busts, and on several occasions he executed work in marble for her. He was only sixty-one at the time of his death.

THE Central Railroad of New Jersey's big four-cylinder compound engine, the "Flying Jersey Dutchman," is said to be the fastest in the world. It has now been in regular service, running on fast express trains on the "Royal Blue Line" between New York and Philadelphia for four months, and during that time has lost but one day. The engine holds the world's record for railroad speed, having on February 26, during a run from Jersey City to Philadelphia, with a train of four cars, accomplished the marvellous performance of covering a mile in 39¼ seconds, a rate of 91·7 miles per hour. The time was taken by two persons with stop watches. The conditions prevailing at the time were not altogether favourable for fast work, as the weather was somewhat foggy and the rails damp. The big machine is run by two crews. The dimensions of the driving power of the Flying Jersey Dutchman are:—Diameter of forward truck wheels, 36 inches; diameter of driving wheels, 78 inches; diameter of high-pressure cylinders, 13 inches; diameter of low pressure cylinders, 22 inches; stroke of pistons 26 inches; diameter of piston slide valve, 10½ inches by 5 inches travel; diameter of boiler, 58 inches; number of flues, 220; size of fire-box, 128 by 42 inches; heating surface, 2,100 feet; weight of engine, 62½ tons; weight on driving wheels, 85,000 pounds; weight of tender, 35 tons; capacity of tank, 3,500 gallons of water; total weight of engine and tender, 97½ tons; height of engine from rail to top of smokestack, 14 feet 5 inches. The boiler is capable of carrying from 180 to 200 pounds of steam to the square inch.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE reply of the Secretary of State to the Indian Currency Memorial has been forwarded to India.

CHOLERA continues to decrease in Hamburg and Paris.

THE Madras Native United Club have arranged to play a match with Lord Hawke's team during its visit to Madras.

THE Amir is taking severe measures to discover and suppress the gangs of robbers who looted the caravans between Jellalabad and Kabul. Large numbers of people of the neighbourhood have been arrested and sent to Kabul.

COPIES of the Amir's proclamation against the Shias are said to have found their way to Persia and into the hands of the Shah. As the latter is a Shia, and the Amir's proclamation incites all true believers to kill the Shias and make their women and children slaves, relations between Persia and Afghanistan are not likely to be improved thereby.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal made by the Government of India regarding promotion in the Telegraph Department. The 1st grade of Superintendents are to be formed into a separate class. This will give temporary promotions to that class, service in which will count towards special additional pensions of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

A DESERTER from the East Surrey Regiment, who has been touring through the country with a Variety Company, was arrested at Benares last week, but succeeded in escaping the same evening, together with a prisoner of the West Yorkshire Regiment, who was in the guard-room.

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON has been badly bruised at Rangoon in a tussle with the racing pony Myaboo. He was thrown whilst trying the hunt hurdles and his foot catching in the stirrup he was dragged some distance, the pony in the meanwhile launching out with his feet at its fallen rider. Fortunately, Captain Richardson freed himself before things got too unpleasant.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ending 17th September were Rs. 11,333. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 13,930. Decrease, Rs. 2,597. Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th September, 1892, Rs. 222 3-5. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 373-2-5. Decrease, Rs. 150-15. Receipts from 1st July to 17th September, 1892, Rs. 1,17,270. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 1,32,402. Decrease, Rs. 15,132.

THE Quetta Polo Tournament began on Monday with a match between the station team, Captain Jackson, Dr. Fullerton, Mr. Russell and Major Colvin Mackenzie, back, and the 6th. Bombay Cavalry, Jacobs Horse, Messrs. Alexander and Roome, Colonel Lucas and Captain Grantham, back. The station won by nine goals to love and are most fancied for the final, which takes place on Friday. The other teams are the Royal Fusiliers and the Middlesex Regiment.

A CONFERENCE is to be held at Lahore during the cold weather to discuss certain means of encouraging art industries and manufactures in India.

IT has been decided not to depute a military officer to Persia this year to purchase horses and mules for the Indian Government. A contractor will secure a certain number of mules for the Ordnance Department.

COLONEL H. S. STUART, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, has been appointed Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards in the place of Colonel J. McMullin, who proceeds on furlough to-morrow preparatory to retirement. Colonel Stuart, who is a Madras Staff Corps Officer, commanded the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, from 1885 till 1892 and brought that regiment to a state of efficiency which earned the praise of General Luck. The Madras Volunteer Guards may be congratulated on being commanded by so energetic an officer. Colonel McMullin's retirement fittingly coincides with the victory of the Guards at the S. I. R. A. Meeting. The Corps gave him a hearty but regretful "send-off."

To those unacquainted with the geography of the Hindu Kush region to the north-west of Kashmir the position in Chitral at the present moment may not be very clear, observes a contemporary. Some description, therefore, of the country may not be out of place. To begin with, we have Gilgit—the centre of political interest since the re-establishment of the British Agency there—lying some thirty miles beyond the Indus, the crossing being at Bunji, where a permanent suspension bridge is to be built. Gilgit commands the single practicable entrance into Kashmir from the north and west, an enemy crossing the Hindu Kush by the Kilik, Baroghil or any other Pass having eventually to pass within close proximity to it. Due north of this outpost, held by 200 Indian sepoys and some 1,800 of the Kashmir Imperial Service troops, lie Hunza and Nagar, the petty States which have lately been brought under British influence. Twenty miles westward of Gilgit lies the country held by the Ponyalis, who are tributary to Kashmir and have shown themselves our staunch friends. Their villages extend about another twenty miles up the valley of the Gilgit River, to Huarpari, where what was formerly Yasin territory is entered upon. Yasin had an evil reputation owing to the murder of Hayward at Darkot in 1870, but since its absorption into Chitral some ten or eleven years ago it has sunk into insignificance. Its geographical position is, however, extremely important, as the route to and from Sarhad in the Upper Oxus Valley, by way of the Darkot and Baroghil Passes, passes through the country. The province of Yasin, as part of the Chitral State, extends northwards to the Hindu Kush and westwards to the high range which forms the watershed between the Gilgit and Chitral Rivers. Chitral proper lies beyond this watershed, which is roughly some seventy miles in a bee line from Gilgit.

THE present proprietor of Gad's Hill (an Anglo-Indian barrister) has received a tempting offer from the Executive of the Chicago Exhibition for the purchase of Dickens's favourite residence. It was the intention of these enterprising gentlemen to transport the house *en bloc* and to place it in the exhibition grounds. The offer was, however, declined with thanks.

MR. BRUCE-FOOTE, Geologist of the Baroda State, is now in Madras conferring with Dr. Warth, the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, in respect to the formation of a Museum at Baroda.

THE fight between M'Auliffe of New York and Meyer of Illinois for £2,000 came off at New Orleans. M'Auliffe won in fifteen rounds.

A NUMBER of married women in Berlin have formed themselves into a league for watching the morals of their husbands. These formidable ladies if the report may be believed, have organised a most thorough and efficient detective system. Any husband who may be discovered by them in any kind of marital delinquency is forthwith summoned before a feminine Court. Should he fail to appear he is condemned without a hearing, and sentence is duly pronounced. The penalties inflicted are of various kinds, pecuniary and otherwise; but the exact process by which they are enforced is not explained.

A GLOVE fight between Sullivan and Corbett for a purse of 25,000 dollars, and 10,000 dollars a side with the heavy-weight championship of the world was fought on Wednesday evening at New Orleans Sullivan who weighed 212 lbs. looked in perfect condition. Corbett was 189 lbs. Sullivan tried to force the fighting, but Corbett cleverly evaded while getting in many body blows. In the fifth round it was apparent that Sullivan would be the loser, as he was not quick enough with his fists, and Corbett easily evaded his fierce vicious hits and was practically unhurt throughout the fight. He gradually wore Sullivan down knocking him out in the twenty-first round The fight lasted for 78 minutes. Corbett received an ovation. Sullivan took his defeat well, merely stating that he had fought one too often.

THE preliminaries of marriage are often the most curious customs of a savage race. On the Gold Coast, when a young lady reaches a marriageable age, her friends, if she belong to the upper class, adorn her in rich cloths, at times native-woven; and she may be finely decked with her own and her friends' jewellery. The jewellery is generally fine-gold earrings, bracelets, &c., worked by natives, some of whom are very skilful at such work. The lady's skin is also in certain places painted and she promenades the street, accompanied by a numerous escort of black ladies, who may be singing a native song. This is a sign that any young man who is inclined for marriage may apply.

THE idea started by M. F. Deloncle, of making an immense telescope the great attraction of the International Exhibition to be held in France in 1900, has been laughed at a good deal on account of someone having pretended that through it the moon would be seen as clearly as if the observer were standing at no more than a metre's distance. The project is, however, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says, far from abandoned, notwithstanding the great difficulty of constructing the huge instrument, which is to be 44 yards long. M. Deloncle has just had an interview at the Paris Observatory with MM. Paul and Prosper Henry, assistant astronomers, M.P. Gautier, optical instrument maker, and two architects. According to information furnished by M. Deloncle, the immense instrument will be 9 feet 10 inches in diameter. M. P. Gautier is studying the conditions for the construction of the telescope, and the task of furnishing the great concave mirror will fall to the St. Gobain glassworks. The making of this mirror, M. Deloncle thinks, constitutes the only difficulty to the execution of his project. The largest disc yet made weighs only 12 cwts., whereas the one it is proposed to make must weigh nearly nine tons. The cost of the instrument, with the necessary foundations and structures, will, it is calculated, reach two million and a-half francs. The projected instrument will, it is said, give four times more life than the largest instrument known and will permit of the discovery of stars four times smaller than any of those now known. Its magnifying power, it is expected, will be 15,000 times, so that it will be possible to perceive on the moon objects no bigger than 21 square feet.

A DECIDED novelty is on view at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, in connection with the exhibition of the National Chrysanthemum Society. For the first time in history flowers from New Zealand have been imported in ice; and the experiment has proved a complete success. In the Antipodes the culture of the chrysanthemum has awakened a good deal of interest. There April corresponds with the English chrysanthemum month of November; but until this year the growers here have had no means of accurately judging the merits of the plants reared in our Australasian colonies. It occurred to Mr. Earland, gardener to a gentleman living at Wellington, to take a few of his finest flowers to the Meat Refrigerating Works. There they were placed in tin canisters, filled with water, and frozen. The tins were opened on Wednesday (7th instant), at the Royal Aquarium and found to contain each a solid block of transparent ice, in the middle of which, embedded, as it were, in pure crystal, was a beautiful bloom, perfect in shape and colour, and comparing, as experts declared, with the finest varieties customarily exhibited in England. In recognition of the success of the enterprise taken in conjunction with its merits, a silver-gilt medal was awarded, the feeling being that by way of encouragement to the New Zealand growers a special prize should be given.

"PLAYGOER" writing to the *Daily News* on the subject of "Actors' English," the purity of which has been called into question by Mr. Dancy, says:—"I have had a tolerably long experience of plays and players, and I venture to say that the English language is spoken nowhere with greater accuracy than on our stage. I am aware there are pedantic persons who would bid us pronounce the 'l' in 'salmon' and the 'o' in 'women,' but they must not complain if performers prefer to follow established usage. I have nothing to say in defence of "ushle' for 'usual,' 'di'ry' for 'diary,' or 'p'spose' for 'suppose,' but then neither do I believe that those forms are heard in any reputable theatre. What I do stick up for, however, is the pronunciation 'secrit' for 'secret.' Let any one who has ears listen to the word as it comes from the lips of any ordinary Englishman of education. I undertake to say that only one 'e' is sounded. The case is analogous to 'Inglish' for 'English,' there being a strong tendency in the spoken language to substitute the third vowel sound for the second. 'Shore' again is a very good representation of the word 'sure,' as usually pronounced. How should it be given? Should we say 'sewer,?' I would suggest that Mr. Dancy should give a public recitation, and show the actors how to do it. There would be some good sport if he really carried his views into practice."

AN inquest was held on Wednesday evening, 7th inst., on the body of Herbert Lindley, aged seventeen, the son of a farmer residing at Cumberworth, who died from hydrophobia. The evidence showed that over five years ago the deceased, his brother Fred, and another youth were bitten by a strange dog. A few days afterwards all three were taken to Paris and underwent M. Pasteur's treatment. Five weeks later symptoms of hydrophobia developed in the case of Frederick Lindley, who was removed to Huddersfield Infirmary, and died the day following his admission. Herbert Lindley continued in fairly good health until last Thursday, when he complained of pains in the arms and body. Whilst going to work with his brother he picked up a stone, and threw it violently, explaining, when asked, that he felt a pricking sensation inside, just as he did when in Paris when operated upon. Throwing the stone, he said, had taken the sensation away. On the following Sunday he showed an aversion to liquid, and on Monday had a convulsion. He then suspected what was the matter and told his parents not to bother; he was going to heaven to rest. He was removed to the infirmary and died there on Wednesday. The medical evidence was that it was an undoubted case of hydrophobia, and a verdict was returned of "Death from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog five years ago."

DR. RILEY—an Englishman, though for many years well known as the United States Government entomologist—calculates that there must at least be between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 species of insects in the world. Linnæus described nearly 3,000 species. In 1853 Dr. Day thought there might be 250,000 different kinds on the globe. Thirty years later Dr. Sharp estimed the number at between 500,000 and 1,000,000; yet in 1889 another estimate formed by him and Lord Walsingham raised the appraisement to nearly 2,000,000 species. It would seem that even this census is too low. Many parts of the tropics are still imperfectly explored by the entomologist, and some portions of the world are as yet virgin to his net. Even in the best worked-up regions great families of minute species remain unchronicled. Hence there is nothing improbable in Dr. Riley's belief that to put down the entire number of insect species at 10,000,000 would be "a moderate estimate."

THE Scottish plague of field mice is getting worse and worse. A "departmental committee" has been appointed to compass their destruction. But the wretched little rodents are quite as impervious to the machinations of Mr. Gardner as they were to the wiles of Mr. Chaplin. Traps, pits, and poison, dogs, cats, and hawks, are all of no avail, and even poison appears to have as little effect on their numbers as it has on those of the Australian rabbits. Under these circumstances, it might be worth giving Professor Loffler, of Griefswald, a trial. When the *Arvicola arvalis*, a kindred vole to the British species, played havoc with the valley of Thessaly, M. Pasteur was called in. But M. Pasteur, sore over his failure to decimate the antipodean rabbits with chicken-cholera, recommended Dr. Loffler, who had a bacillus which was sovereign against mice. The result of his mission the bacteriologist has just published. A few mice were inoculated with the *bacillus typhi murium* and set free. After a time they died and were eaten by their friends, with the consequence that soon every hole was choked with the dead and dying. Bread soaked in the germ-tainted gravy met with the same fate, until, so the Professor claims, he and his assistants encamped on a deserted field. The mice were gone or going. If so it is clear that the Dumfriesshire farmers have not yet exhausted the resources of science.

WHITE SLAVE TRADE IN BOMBAY.

DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS.

ATTENTION has often been called to the flagrant outrage on public morals perpetrated in certain quarters of Bombay. The police have, from time to time, endeavoured to cope with the evil or at least to keep it out of sight, but without any great measure of success. The failure is, no doubt, in part due to defects in the law, which enable offenders to slip through its meshes. But in still greater measure it is due to the organisation which obtains amongst those who profit by the infamy which enables them to terrorise their victims and to set the police at defiance. In every large city there will be found haunts of vice which it is practically impossible to eradicate. Recent experience in Bombay showed in a very disagreeable way that nothing is gained by closing particular streets to an infamous traffic—the evil spread throughout quarters until then uninfected. Without hope of wholly eradicating the evil, there is reason to believe that the strong measures now being taken to put an end to certain forms of it, founded and maintained by a combination of scoundrels, the dregs of continental cities, who have established themselves in a notorious locality, where they make enormous gains out of the ruin and misery of the dupes, whom they have lured to destruction will be beneficial. Emboldened by their success in baffling the police authorities whenever an endeavour has been made to bring them to justice, these traffickers in vice now make not the slightest pretence at secrecy. They rely on the immunity secured by imposing silence on those alone who could give conclusive evidence against them. The women whom they buy and treat and speak of as their slaves dare not for their lives give information to the police; and appeal to the law for protection. Happily, there appears to be now a prospect of coping with the pest; for in consequence of certain information laid before Government by the police the first step in clearing out the foreign harpies was made on Friday last.

About two months ago the case was put into the hands of Assistant Superintendent Nolan, who during the whole of that time has been making diligent enquiries. Ten of the worst characters were sought out, and the Government on the information placed before them issued warrants for the deportation "forthwith" of ten men, foreigners, and the warrants were served on the men last Friday. They have been expelled, and it is to be trusted, never to return to the city. Now that a beginning has been made, there is little doubt that the whole gang will soon be cleared out, and a great scandal removed.

The credit of having done much to stir up the authorities in this matter is due to Mr. Robert H. Madon, a Canadian Missionary, who, with a few others, entered on a campaign against the "slave-dealers." They are labouring to effect what the police were unable to do—gain the confidence of the victims of the infamous system, and in due time hope to be in a position to place a strong representation before Government, based on facts which will warrant decisive action.

We have already in our columns drawn public attention to the state of things which existed in Kamatipura and detailed the wiles of the harpies in evading the law. At this juncture the following particulars of a typical case exposed recently in our columns will prove of interest.

Not long ago a case came before the Magistrate, in which a man was charged with importing two Russian girls for immoral purposes. Though that case was not proved against the accused, evidence was obtained, which was of great value. There is a club composed entirely of men whose sole business is to entice to Bombay young girls. A legal penalty attaches to crimes of the kind, but the difficulty is to get evidence to bring home a charge made against the offenders. They are a strong body, numbering at present about a hundred; they are bound together by a pledge, or an oath not to reveal any of the secrets of their trade, and their "slaves" (for they refer to those they have in their power as their slaves) are so cowed by threats of the worst of punishments should they dare to utter a word of complaint to the police, that it is practically impossible in the present state of the law to carry a criminal case to conviction against any of those ruffians. These bondwomen, whenever the police have approached them, have evaded their questions through fear of their brutal masters, but the missionaries working amongst them have succeeded in eliciting some startling evidence. The majority of the women have been brought to their present state through the trickery and deception of arrant scoundrels. From the facts ascertained it appears to be a common practice of those procurers to go at stated times to Europe, and by various devices attain their end. They sometimes go through a mock marriage with a girl, bring her out to Bombay; and sell her to another man, who becomes her master and calls her his "slave." A very favourite method of kidnapping for the Bombay white-slave market is as was told by a girl a native of Germany, who was enticed abroad with the promise of high pay as a bar-maid. She was first taken to Port Said, and in that lawless place she fell a victim to the wiles of a man who paid court to her. Thence she was brought to Bombay, and in Cursetjee Suklajee Street she had remained ever since.

EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BANDORA TO CHURCH GATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letters, signed "Vox Popli" and "an English Lady," which appeared in your paper, the former from Mahim, the latter, I presume, from Grant Road, for I have noticed no English lady regularly enter the express at Mahim or Dadur. Both letters are very misleading. They assume that but a very few travel by the train from Bandora to the hundreds from other stations. The lady puts the proportion at 1 to 10 or 12. Were the daily numbers taken, it would, I think, be found that the majority are from Bandora. Certainly a far greater number come from Bandora than from Mahim and Dadur taken together. Comparatively few people (some 30 only) enter the train at Mahim. If the principle laid down by "Vox Populi" of looking after the convenience of the greater number, or the golden principle, of doing the greatest good to the greatest number, were carried out, the express would certainly not stop at Mahim. As regards Grant Road, if other local trains continue to run as at present, the Grant Road passengers can, by entering the ordinary train at 9-37 (Bombay time), reach Church Gate at 9-48. Toat is to say enter it 7 minutes later than the Bandora passengers enter the express, and reach Church Gate Station 7 minutes earlier than the Bandora passengers arrive by the express. The Grant Road people have really no grievance. It is surely easier for them to be at their station at 9-37 than is is for the Baudora people to catch the express at 9-30. On what principle I ask should the Bandora people always be delayed, for the convenience of the few at Mahim, again for the passengers at Dadur, and again for those at Grant Road. Is it not enough that they are delayed by every train but one, some forty times a day at each station? If "an English Lady" would rather pay two years' rent than leave her station a few minutes earlier or a few minutes later than she now does, I would suggest that the family might move to the salubrious climate of Bandora. There are a number of good vacant bungalows here, which would in all probability rapidly fill, and thereby increase the railway earnings, were the train service between Bandora and Church Gate materially accelerated.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Sept. 28. F. A. L.

AUTUMN crop prospects are everywhere excellent in Garhwal and the people are practically independent of the Government grain depots now Out of 35,000 maunds of grain imported by Government, 33,709 maunds had been sold or advanced to the end of August. The remaining depots for the sail of grain are to be closed at once.

DURING the week ending 23rd September, the total number of births registered among all classes within the Municipal limits of Madras was 380, the mean of ten previous years for the corresponding week being 348·1, and the ratio per thousand per annum being 43·6. The number of deaths is reported to be 482 or 13 less than the figure of the previous week, the average of the corresponding period in the preceding ten years being 339·39, and the ratio per mille per annum being 55·3. There were 9 deaths from cholera, 10 from measles, 186 from fevers, 77 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 180 from all other causes. Distributed among classes the deaths were:—Europeans 3, East Indians 10, Native Christians 16, Mahomedans 51, and Hindus 402.

CRICKET.

SECUNDERABAD VS. THE PARSEES.

After fielding all day on Wednesday under a scorching sun, Secunderabad had decidedly hard luck in losing four of their best wickets for the paltry score of twelve runs, and naturally the result was looked forward to with feelings of despair. The bowling of the Parsees is the finest in India, and when Troup, the captain of the Deccan Eleven got in the company of Arnold, the spectators never expected to witness the magnificent display of these batsmen, which practically saved the visitors from an ignominious defeat. When the match was resumed yesterday Troup and Arnold, the not-outs of Wednesday, went to the wickets to oppose the bowling of Gagrat's strong grabs and Mody's long hops. The weather was a trifle cooler. Step by step the Secunderabad score was increased. Troup, who has the reputation of a county player, wielded his bat in lovely style. His strokes were of the finest, and the fashion in which he batted bowler after bowler, was an exhibition never seen for years past on the Bombay ground. Arnold, his associate, was worthy of his company, and if the Presidency team had included cricketers of their sterling type, the redoubtable Parsees would undoubtedly have shown a different result on their sheet. But although the geographical position of the station which they inhabit restricted their selection impossible, they should be decidedly included in the contest of All India against Lord Hawke's constitution in December. From the insignificant score of twelve, these batsmen raised the Secunderabad total to 96. Their association resulted in a valuable addition of 84 runs, which were obtained with first-class cricket in about two hours' play. The Secunderabad captain created a *furore* when he lifted M. Kanga right into the trees beyond the eastern boundary for six. At four short of the century Arnold gave a catch off the same bowler which Gagrat safely held in the out field. His addition of 21 was carefully and admirable earned. When this partnership was dissolved Troup continued to score rapidly and treated the Parsees to considerable leather-hunting. When he brought the Secunderabad score to 134, to which he alone contributed 67 he made a slog at one of Writer's big breaks and sent the ball into Dharuwalla's hands, where it was safely held. The other batsmen were soon dismissed and Secunderabad succeeded in putting together the fine score of 140, which left them 60 behind the Parsees. The local team commenced their second innings after lunch and went in for run-getting. Gagrat was dismissed for 20. When they knocked up 79 for the fall of two wickets, Mr. S. B. Spencer, their captain declared the innings closed. Secunderabad had one hour and a half left them to compile 139. Hutchinson and Troup went in. The latter played a fine innings of 22, when he returned one to Mody who accepted it. Hutchinson and Arnold played soundly adding 11 and 9 respectively when they were dismissed. Taylor made a resolute display of hitting. But the demon bowling of Writer could not be mastered and the game was drawn for the fall of six wickets when Secunderabad scored 82. The match was drawn in favour of the Parsees, as the best of the visitors wickets were disposed of. In alluding to the umpires on Wednesday it should have been Mr. Tapia, and not Pavri, as was erroneously stated.

The Elevens lunched at Mr. J. N. Tata's hospitable mansion. At the end of the meal, which was as

Gagrat and D. D. Kanga to the wickets. Devlin bowled from the Market side and Roper from the Pavilion end. It was apparent the batsmen were in for run-getting and never lost an opportunity when a run could be stolen. The redoubtable Gagrat commenced with a cut for four. Arnold stopped one of his splendid cuts smartly. The batsmen punished the bowling freely, and 20 soon appeared. Grey took up the bowling in Devlin's place, and Kanga hit him to leg for a double. When the Parsee score had reached thirty-seven Lemon relieved Roper. The batsmen indulged in free hitting and gave the visitors some leather-hunting. Gagrat settled down to the bowling which he cracked to every part of the field. His companion Kanga made some fine leg hits. The Parsee crack compiled twenty with resolute hitting when Lemon disturbed his wickets with a break from leg to the profound astonishment of his supporters. (Score: 1 for 55). Bapasola partnered Kanga whose wickets were scattered by Lemon with an off break after knocking up thirty. (Score: for 62) Bapasola received the assistance of D. Mody, and made a fine drive to the north boundary off Grey for four. His associate Mody drove Lemon for a similar number which brought up 70, and immediately after made another vigorous boundary hit. At four and twenty minutes to four, Mr. Spencer declared the Parsee innings at an end, when they had knocked up 79, which gave them a total of 132.

A few minutes before four o'clock Troup and Hutchinson commenced the up-hill game for Secundrabad. Writer bowled from the Market end and R. E. Mody trundled from the opposite quarter. Troup got a single with a good cut. He knocked Mody across to the near boundary with a fine drive for four. Ten came up. Hutchinson played carefully, and opened his score with a single and a double. His associate gave Mistry a difficult chance at mid-wicket, which was not accepted. He still continued to play in his easy style and played the difficult bowling of Writer and Mody in splendid fashion. After scoring twenty-two he placed one of Mody's medium pace deliveries in that bowler's hands and retired amidst great jubilation from the far gallery. Whatever hopes were entertained for the visitors on the splendid game of Troup were dashed to the ground by his downfall. (Score: 1 for 25.) Arnold filled the vacancy and the association seemed to make things a bit comfortable. Both batsmen kept their wickets in hand with sound play, which was their only chance against the time at their disposal. The accuracy of the bowling made it supremely difficult to score, and the game became monotonously slow. Writer sent down five maidens in succession. M. D. Kanga went in place of Mody to try and effect a seperation, and the choice resulted in Hutchinson being stumped by D. Kanga in playing too forward to the new bowler. (Score: 2 for 38.) The vacancy of the last batsman who scored eleven was taken by Dalton. Arnold put Writer in the out field for three, while his companion got a similar number for a leg hit. Dalton was unfortunate in getting l.-b.-w. to Kanga after adding three. (Score: 3 for 44.) Grey was next in, and Bapasola tried in place of Writer. Grey was immediately dismissed by giving a catch off Kanga, which Mody held (Score: 4 for 48.) When Taylor the fifth wicket next appeared there was just half an hour's play left for Secunderabad. The new batsman got a single and immediately after made a double off Kanga which brought up the half century. When Taylor had driven Kanga to the near side for a four Writer went on at the Market end to relieve Bapasola and succeeded in clean bowling Arnold who added nine. (Score: 5 for 56.) Taylor was joined by Lemon. The former batsman lifted Kanga to the south boundary for a four. Writer, who was breaking formidably from the Market side sent Lemon's wicket twirling in the air from the sod some yards from their stand. (Score: 6 for 60) Roper joined Taylor. The velocity with which the left-hand man put them in fairly puzzled the new batsman. Taylor continued to hit out and obtained another boundary. Roper got him away for three, while Taylor snicked him for four, which brought the Secunderabad score to 80. When time was called the visitors score was 82.

THE PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd innings.	
H D Gagrat, c Taylor, b Devlin..	80	b Lemon	39
D D Kanga, b Devlin	1	b Lemon	30
D E Mody, b Troup	3	not out	4
N G Bapasola, not out	7	not out	9
S B Spencer, b Lemon	34		
D N Writer, st Hutchinson, b Lemon	6		
K M Mistry, c Taylor	21		
G M Patel, b Grey	10	did not bat.	
R E Mody, c Roper, b Devlin	0		
M D Kanga, c Troup, b Devlin	17		
D G Dharuwalla, c Hutchinson, b Lemon	0		
Extras	18	Extras	10
Total	200	Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Troup	40	20	0	0	D N Writer	252	30	12	1
Grey	95	43	3	1	N E Bapasola	96	22	7	4
Roper	120	34	7	1	M D Kanga	75	22	7	1
Devlin	120	32	11	4	R E Mody	50	21	2	0
Taylor	40	29	1	1	K M Mistry	25	2	5	0
Lemon	22	8	2	3	S B Spencer	18	9	1	0

SECUNDERABAD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Hutchinson, b Writer	6	st D Kanga b, M D Kanga	11
Sergt-Capt Dalton, b Writer	0	l-b-W. M D Kanga	3
R H Taylor, b Bapasola	0	not out	25
H E Troup, c Daruwalla, b Writer	67	c and b R E Mody	22
A S Arnold, c Gagrat, b Kanga	21	b Writer	9
Pte Lemon, b Bapasola	0	b Writer	0
D Grey, c M D Kanga, b Writer	12	b D E Mody, b M D Kanga	0
R Roper, not out	3	not out	3
Capt Watson, b Bapasola	6		
J E Capt B D Wyndham, b	0	to bat	
Capt Isham, b Bapasola	2		
Extras	23	Extras	4
Total	140	Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Devlin	80	16	1	0	D N Writer	132	9	1	2
Roper	25	12	2	0	R E Mody	60	19	2	1
Grey	50	17	4	0	M D Kanga	48	19	2	3
Lemon	40	24	0	2	N E Bapasola	25	8	2	0

MILTON'S DESCENDANTS IN MADRAS.

DR. BRADSHAW writes to the *Madras Mail*:—In continuation of what I wrote a few months ago as to what had appeared in biographies of Milton regarding his descendants, I am now able to give what I believe is all that can finally be discovered of them. It will be remembered that in his *Life of Milton* Dr. Johnson, referring to Deborah, the only child of the poet who had children that lived to grow up, writes: "Deborah married Abraham Clarke, a weaver in Spitalfields, and lived 76 years to August, 1727. She had seven sons and three daughtets; but none of them had any children except her son Caleb and her daughter Elizabeth. Caleb went to Fort St. George in the East Indies and had two sons, of whom nothing further is known. Elizabeth married Thomas Foster, a weaver in Spitalfields, and had seven children, who all died." This was written by Johnson about 1780. In 1815 the writer of an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on Godwin's "Lives of Milton's Nephews," says: "We have been enabled, by accident, to enlarge a very little this appendage to his history. It appears from an examination of the Parish Register of Fort St. George that Caleb Clarke, who seems to have been Parish Clerk of that place from 1717 to 1719, was buried there on the 26th of October of the latter year. By his wife Mary, whose original surname does not appear, he had three children born at Madras, viz., Abraham, baptised on the 2nd of June, 1703; Mary, baptised on the 17th of March, 1706, and buried on December the 15th of the same year; and Isaac, baptised the 13th of February, 1711. Of Isaac no further account appears. Abraham, the greatgrandson of Milton in September, 1725, married Anna Clarke, and the baptism of his daughter, Mary Clarke, is registered on the 2nd April, 1727. With her all notices of this family cease." With the help of the Rev. F. Penny I have examined the Registers of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, and have discovered the following additional particulars. Abrahim, the greatgrandson of Milton, who is described in the Register as a soldier, was burried on the 5th September, 1743, and his daughter Mary was burried in 1729. Thus all are accounted for except the other greatgrandson, Isaac Clarke. But there is a hiatus in the Registers from October, 1746, to August, 1749, and as Milton's descendants were all shortlived, it is paobable that Isaac died at this period. There were then no up-country or "out garrison" Registers; and if Isaac Clarke returned to England, where his grandmother and aunt were still alive, or if he survived and had a family in India, he or they would have been heard of as descendants of Milton. The gap in the Registers is thus accounted for: In the Burial Register after an entry on the 14th October, 1746, there is the following:—"From this time Fort St. George, contrary to the articles of capitulation and agreement, was under the Government of the French till the 21st August, 1749, when it was restored by the articles of peace signed at Aix-la-Chapelle at the latter end of the preceding year, and the Hon'ble Edward Boscawen, Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron, General and Commander-in-Chief on an expedition to the East Indies, took possession of the Town and its Dependencies the said 21st day of August, 1749." By the side of the entry of the burial of Mary, daughter of Caleb Clarke, buried December 15, 1716, by W. Stevenson, there is this note: "Deborah, third daughter of Milton, the poet, by his first wife, was married to Abraham Clarke, weaver in Spitalfields, by whom she had issue the above Caleb Clarke, clerk of this Parish, Anno 1717—born unto him sons and daughters as certified in this Book [illegible]." This note is in a different handwriting from that of the period, and was probably written by the person who communicated the particulars to the writer of the article in the *Edinburgh Review*. Caleb Clarke's duties as Parish Clerk included the burial of the dead. All the persons entered in the Burial Register between May, 1718, and January 1719, were buried by him, and several before and after those dates and up to four weeks of his own death. He is actually included in a list of Chaplains of Fort St. George as Chaplain from 1717 to 1719. This list is written in a fly-leaf of the Register and seems to have been compiled long after Caleb Clarke's time. His name must have been entered by mistake owing to its being found in the Burial Register showing that the funeral service had been performed by him; but the Chaplain's name would have been seen in the Registers of Baptism and Marriages. The entries in the registers give very few particulars of the persons baptised, married or buried; and there is nothing to show what Caleb Clarke was before he became Parish Clerk in 1717. At that time he had been over fourteen years in Madras, his son Abraham having been baptised there in 1703. He probably came out to this country as a soldier or in some humble capacity, if we may judge from the names of god-parents of his children. These were (for Abraham), Joseph Leotteral, Thomas Gray, and Susanna-Defestro; and for (Issac), Issac George, Rosaling George, and Rosaling Lucy Sequara. In the Burial Register the ages are not given; but Caleb Clarke cannot have been more than 45 when he died in 1719, eight years before his mother's death, and more than thirty years before his sister Elizabeth for whose benefit Comus was acted in 1750. We may conclude, then, that all Milton's descendants in Madras died out before the middle of last century, and that his last surviving descendant was his granddaughter, the abovenamed Elizabeth Foster. The old Registers in the Fort contain many interesting entries. Among the Christian names in last century is a Marie Victoria; among the marriages a Foss and a Westcott (hence the Bishop of Durham); and another marriage is that of somebody to "a slave wench."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 27th September were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 15 feet 8 inches against 13 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Barani cultivation progressing. Late kharif crops flourishing. Insects and rats doing damage to crops in Jati and Sujawal talukas. Preparations for rabi cultivation continue. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Average height of river during the week 9 feet 3 inches against 9 feet during same week last year. Kharif crops partly damaged by insects in Sukkur and Kakar talukas. Reaping of rice crops begun. Condition of cattle excellent.

Hyderabad.—Pasture abundant. Kharif crops generally good, but damaged in places by insects and rain. Rabi sowing commenced. Flights of locusts reported, but no damage caused.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Appreciable rise in water for 4 days, most beneficial to late kharif crops. Reaping of early sown jowari crops commenced.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in two talukas, maximum 1 inch 64 cents in Umarkot. Locusts in five talukas causing slight damage to late crops in Dipla, Khipra and Chachra.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 24th September)—Rain for week maximum at Sanand 7 inches 8 cents, minimum at Parantij 2 inches 94 cents; for season, maximum at Viramgam 54 inches 83 cents, minimum at Gogha 32 inches 24 cents. Cotton and early kharif crops affected by excessive rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 2 inches 54 cents in Jhalod, minimum 85 cents in Godhra; for the season, maximum 62 inches 65 cents in Halol, minimum 37 inches 95 cents in Jhalod. Standing crops injured in several places by excessive rain. Cattle in good condition. Fodder supply plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 24th September).—Rain for week, maximum in Borsad 5 inches 45 cents, minimum in Thasra 2 inches 24 cents, average for the district 3 inches 94 cents; for season, maximum in Matar 59 inches 86 cents, minimum in Thastra 42 inches 46 cents, average for the district 52 inches 71 cents. Standing crops slightly damaged everywhere by heavy rain and wind, and in some places by flood. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 4 inches 12 cents in Broach, minimum 57 cents in Amod; for season, maximum 41 inches 13 cents in Amod, minimum 32 inches 41 cents in Vagra. Agricultural opperations retarded and cotton crops injured by excessive rain in some parts. A good break needed. Cutting of bajri commenced. Prospects of crops good except those of cotton. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 7 inches 64 cents in Bardoli, minimum 2 inches 95 cents in Mandvi; total, maximum 108 inches 39 cents in Pardi, minimum 47 inches 21 cents in Olpad. Standing crops in good condition except cotton, bajri and jowari, which have been slightly damaged in some places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 1 inch 86 cents, average in the district 4 inches 98 cents; for season, at Dhulia 26 inches 33 cents, average in the district 31 inches 85 cents. Crops slightly damaged by excessive rain in 6 talukas and 4 pethas. Break in the weather generally wanted. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 1 inch 45 cents; in talukas maximum in Malegaon 6 inches 75 cents, minimum in Dindori 3 inches 1 cent; for season, at Nasik 26 inches 45 cents. Preparation of land for rabi retarded by rain in Niphad, Chandor and part of Dindori. Crops somewhat injured in places by excessive rain. Prospects good in Nasik and Baglan and fair elsewhere, but a break in the rainfall now wanted. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain from 22nd to 25th; total of week 1·50 inches: total to date 92·56, being 25·20 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 22nd and 24th, nil on all other days. Atmosphere in excessive from 21st to 25th; afterwards normal. Abnormal wind from south-east on 21st, from south-south-east and strong on 23rd, from north-north-west on 26th and 27th; wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 21st, lightning on 22nd, 25th and 26th.

Thana.—Rain for week, maximum at Dahanu 12 inches 12 cents, minimum at Thana 1 inch 40 cent; total at Thana 128 inches 79 cents. Early crops ripening. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Colaba.—Rain maximum 7 inches 14 cents in Pen, minimum 1 inch 75 cents in Alibag. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 11 inches 94 cents in Rajapur, minimum 4 inches 66 cents in Khed. Reaping of early crops retarded owing to heavy rain. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Good rain throughout the district; in Junnar 4·79, Indapur 2·28, Khed 1·76, Ambegaon 2·72, Sirur 3·09, Purandar 4·24, Bhimtadi ·93, Dhond 3·18, Haveli 1·91, Mulshi 2·40, and Maval 1·88 inches; for season maximum 57 inches 31 cents, in Mulshi, minimum 17 inches 15 cents in Indapur. Standing kharif crops doing well. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in some places in Bhimthadi, Petha, Dhond and petha Baramati. Sowing of rabi commenced in Indapur and retarded in Sirur owing to continuous rainfall. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain general; maximum 6 inches 22 cents in Akola, minimum 1 inch 25 cents in Karjat; for season, maximum 35 inches 27 cents in Nagar, minimum 19 inches 85 cents in Nevasa. Owing to heavy and continuous rain of the week standing bajri crops have suffered and sowing of jowari retarded in parts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 24th September).—Rain for week at Sholapur 1·66, Barsi 6·07, Madha 2·31, Karmala 1·01, Pandharpur 3·07, Sangola 4·55, Malsiras 2·27 inches; for season, maximum 43 inches 63 cents in Barsi, minimum 20 inches 76 cents in Karmala. Rain Sufficient. Sowing of rabi crop seeds in some places commenced and will proceed throughout the district if rain ceases for some time. Kharif crops in good condition. Fodder supply and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 76 cents, total 28 inches 76 cents; in talukas during week maximum 3 inches 76 cents in Man, minimum 51 cents in Patan. Some of the early crops slightly injured by excessive rain in some talukas. Reaping progressing. Land being prepared for rabi crops in Javli and Tasgaon. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 9 inches 25 cents in Sindgi, minimum 59 cents in Bijapur; total rainfall in Bijapur 24 inches 5 cents. Kharif crops being injured by insects in Bhagalkot and Sindgi. Rabi sowings retarded in Sindgi, Muddebihal and Badami owing to excessive rain. Condition of fodder and cattle good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 21 cents, total 49 inches 63 cents; rain during week throughout district, maximum in Chandgad 2 inches 6 cents, minimum in Kukeri 17 cents; more wanted in parts of Athni taluka and murgod Mahal. Standing crops doing well. Weeding operations and cotton sowings nearly completed. Land being prepared for rabi crops. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Kod and Mugad, varying from 1 inch 80 cents in Nargund to 12 cents in Hubli; total rainfall of season, maximum in Hangal 35 inches 51 cents, minimum in Ranebennur 13 inches 29 cents. Standing crops good. Cotton sowing almost completed.

Kanara.—Moderate rain during week. Crops healthy. Harvest on coast. Garden produce and sugarcane thriving.

HIGH COURT.—APPELATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A WIFE MURDERING HER HUSBAND WITH A CORROSSIVE ACID.

IMPERATRIX VS CHIMA, WIFE OF GANPAT MAHADU.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in August last, convicted her of murder by causing the death of her husband, and sentenced her to transportation for life. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appears that the accused was charged with having intentionally killed her husband by pouring some corrosive fluid down his throat. The cause of death was described by the Civil Surgeon as collapse and shock resulting from the swallowing of some corrosive fluid, and he added that, even if the patient had recovered from the collapse and shock, he would not have outlived the effects of the fluid he had swallowed. The quantity swallowed must have been from one to three tea-spoonfuls, as the inflammation extended from the gullet down to the stomach. The deceased said in his statement before his death that, on his asking for water as he lay ill in bed, his wife gave him something out of a glass tumbler, which caused burning in his throat; and that, on his turning over to spit it out, the fluid burnt his right check. The deceased and the prisoner had quarrelled, and she had been living apart from him for about a month. Deceased stated in his dying declaration that she had previously mixed quicksilver in some mango juice which she offered him to drink, and that he had on that account turned her out of the house on the 5th June last. On the 7th July, the deceased was taken ill with cholera or a similar disease, and on the 8th, his sister Chima, wife of Punja, came to attend to him. In the evening, his wife Chima, the accused, also came. The latter was kept out of the house; but her persistence seemed to have gained her admittance on the following day, Saturday the 8th, while Chima, the sister, went home for a few hours. The latter, on her return to deceased's house about dusk on the Saturday, said she found her brother crying in a state of great distress, and that, on lighting a lamp to see what the matter was, she found his face was scalded or burnt. She raised an alarm, and the house being in a principal street, several neighbours came in. Holding it proved that the prisoner administered the fluid, it remained to be considered, said the Sessions Judge, whether she could possibly have done so innocently. There was no evidence as to whence she obtained it. Its very deadly character was shown by the medical evidence; and the burden, the Sessions Judge remarked, was on her to show how she became possessed of it. There was no attempt to discharge the burden; and her conduct had been against her throughout. Her sister-in-law who raised the alarm; she ignored all knowledge of the fact of the corrosion till she learnt it after her husband's death; and notwithstanding her pertinacity in keeping near him till the fatal evening, she never went to him again after his removal to his brother's house. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced her as mentioned above.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons said:—This case is one that presents itself to mind as full of doubts, and I am unable to affirm the conviction. If, as the witnesses depose, the accused had been turned out of her husband's house for an attempt to poison him with quick-silver a month before his death, it seems extremely improbable that she would have been let in and allowed to remain in sole attendance upon him on the day in question. There is very respectable evidence that she was not allowed at all inside the house. It seems to me almost incredible that any woman, no matter how vile or frenzied, would deliberately pour a corrosive acid into the mouth of her husband as he lay apparently dying of cholera, and do this, too, in the presence of witnesses in answer to his call for water to drink. No acid has been traced into the possession of the accused. No bottle, in which the acid has been brought in to the house has been found, and the very tumbler in which it is said to have been administered is not in evidence. The testimony of the witnesses who depose to seeing accused give the acid is full of discrepancies. One thing especially strikes me, and that is the indifference with which the alleged act of the accused was treated. Death is said to have been given on a Saturday. Nothing was done to the accused. On Monday only was the deceased taken to the hospital. It appears to me that the fact really is that the acid was administered to the deceased as a remedy for cholera. Sulphuric acid was actually found in the house of the brother of the deceased to which he was taken on the Saturday. His relations would not have the Sircar's medicine offered by the Assistant in the civil hospital. They employed a "Vaid" who says he prescribed no medicine at all. This is contrary to the evidence. No doubt the deceased says that the accused gave him that to drink which caused burning in his throat. He was, however, then in such a condition as to be hardly able to see for himself, and he very probably afterwards only accepted the statement that was made to him by his relations. Possibly even it may have been the accused who gave the acid as the proper medicine ordered to be given. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and acquit the accused of the offence charged, and order that she be set at liberty. We point out to the Sessions Judge that the deposition of the deceased was not admissible in evidence as such. His dying declaration should have been proved in the manner required by law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang said:—I concur. It seems to me that there are grave difficulties in the theory on which the prosecution rests. In the first place, the accused denies that she was allowed to go into her husband's room at all; and the Sessions Judge points out that there is at least some truth in her statement. That statement is also rendered probable by the circumstance that the accused was supposed both by the husband and by his sister to have previously made an attempt on the husband's life. Further, there is no evidence whatever tracing, or tending to trace, the possession of any sulphuric or carbolic acid to the accused; nor does the evidence indicate that she could have had any reasonable expectation of being able to administer the acid to her husband. Again, according to the evidence, she administers the water mixed with the acid in the presence of more than one witness, in a principal street of Nassik, between 6 and 7 p. m. The Sessions Judge himself remarks on the improbability of this part of the story of the prosecution. Furthermore, her conduct when the people assembled on the alarm being raised, is not such as one would expect on the part of a woman who had given a poisonous draught to her husband. She does not run away from the place; she does not deny that she gave the draught; she does not even endeavour to destroy the evidence against her by either making away with the glass or washing it quite clean. The conduct of the friends and relations of the husband, on the other hand, though I will not say that it is quite inconsistent with the theory of the accused being guilty—appears to me to be at all events more consistent with the theory of her innocence. And when we couple all this with the antecedent improbability of a woman in the circumstances of the accused, taking upon herself the risk of a charge of murder, when assuming she wished for his death, she must have known that death was almost certain without her meddling in the matter. I find it difficult to come to the conclusion at which the Sessions Judge and one assessor in the Court below arrived. The Sessions Judge notes the inconsistences in the evidence on the part of the accused which, he says, "has been against her throughout." I do not, however, think that much weight is due to any of them, or even to all of then put together. If, as the evidence for the prosecution shows, she was charged by her husband in the presence of the family and the other assembled people with having given him the "scalding" draught, her not raising an alarm, or not visiting at the brothers's house, are not circumstances of much weight against her. And her exaggeration in court of her ignorance of the corrosion ought not, I think, to be held to enhance the weight due to the evidence for the prosecution in such a case as the present. No doubt, the husband's dying declaration, and what he is deposed to have said to the witnesses immediately after the draught was administered, militate to some extent against the accused. But it is plain that the husband rightly or wrongly, was strongly possessed by the notion that the accused was making attempts on his life. And he would doubtless have not hesitated to speak as he did even if the sulphuric acid had been given him as a medicine for the cholera from which he was suffering. Upon the whole, and without going into some minor matters which also point in the same direction, I am of opinion that the case against the accused is not proved.

The court acquitted the accused, and ordered her to be set at liberty.

For a long time past, the tendency of scientific thought was to attribute a prodigious age to all the so-called prehistoric remains of man. To even hint a doubt as to the incalculable antiquity of some cavefolk was to subject the sceptic to something very like pity—a treatment more irritating even than abuse; more especially as it usually came from critics whose literary stock-in-trade was greater than their scientific outfit. Now the fashion seems to be going in an opposite direction. For example, at the recent German Anthropological Congress no less a person than Professor Virchow warned the meeting against the hastiness with which human remains found in caves and elsewhere were assumed to possess a high antiquity, and after a long discussion the meeting came to the conclusion that, the skulls of the so-called Canstadt race, at one time believed to date from an extraordinarily early period, are not prehistoric at all, but of a shape identical with that found to this day among the peasants in the neighbouring country. When the Prehistoric Congress made an excursion to the caves in which the "Furfoog men" had been found the members could not help noting, with a shrug, that many of the people whom they met in the Lesse Valley, and about Dinant, had exactly the same shape of cranium as the "Pleistocene men" in the limestone caves.

SIR R. WEST ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

WE could not gather from these examples that Sanskrit, standing alone and as a law unto itself, was capable of doing much for the mental enrichment of modern India, or even of long maintaining itself as a subject of general serious study. The Oriental College at Lahore was started with wider aims and a more promising announcement of studies. "It cultivates the Oriental classical languages along with the higher branches of European knowledge through the vernaculars. . . . Students are thus prepared for examination in arts, medicine, and engineering." . . . The chief object of the students is not the acquisition of general knowledge, but the advanced study of the Eastern classics. . . . The higher training in the classics enables us to attract classes who have a desire for Eastern but none for Western learning, and to insist on the acquisition of a certain amount of more general knowledge—that required for the entrance examination of the Oriental Faculty. . . . We hope gradually to lead our students to follow the course for degrees rather than that for titles." The Punjab College was made a University in 1882. It was intended to be Oriental in spirit and character without being confined to the study of Oriental learning and languages. The examinations in Arts are held not only in English but in the vernacular languages, and an Oriental Faculty examines for special degrees in Oriental classics. An institution resting on such broad and liberal ideas ought *a priori* to have achieved a great success. It may be presumed to have done for Sanskrit and Arabic all that could be done by merely Oriental methods. These were carried so far that astronomy was taught for some time according to the Ptolemaic system, as adopted by the Arabians. An investigation into the working of the institution was held in 1885-86, and this "brought to light the extraordinary condition of affairs that all the students who were attending the college and school were stipendaries, with the exception of forty-six, who were in expectation of receiving stipends." This gave occasion to some very caustic comments on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, who found that students' stipends had been drawn for eight, ten, and even fourteen years. "With regard to the scope of the pretensions and the operations of the Oriental College and School," the sub-committee found that they were "altogether out of proportion to the available means, teaching power, and appliances." The sub-committee state, there are at present no classes in Hindu and Mahomedan law. As regards the medical classes, it was found that the only instruction given was half an hour a day in the study of ancient Sanskrit, or Arabic medical books." Yet the Oriental classics, it was reported, were taught up to a high standard, and science and general knowledge were well conveyed through the vernacular. The purely artificial character of the Institution was proved by the fact that, as compared with an expenditure by Government of Rs. 25,447, only Rs. 578 were realised from fees. It seems to result from this examination of all the available instances that Oriental education, on a purely Oriental basis in India, has not quite succeeded, even when tried under the most favourable conditions. It is equally evident that there is an insufficient provision for high University education. In 1885-6, as Sir Alfred Croft points out, only twelve colleges in all India prepared candidates successfully for the degree of M.A. "If the instruction were provided, there would probably be no lack of students to take advantage of it." It ought to be provided, and especially in Sanskrit as the completion and the crown of a thorough and comprehensive course of general study—linked closely on to the whole body of University teaching. It is as important to the students of to-day, who are to be the teachers of the future, as a knowledge of precedents is to the English lawyer. It should be taught, if necessary, more intensively rather than extensively. It is dear to the people, the key by which the riddle of their existence is solved, a means whereby the two great masses of British subjects can at length meet upon a common ground of thought. I have pointed to the fact that the system of public education in India was similar in its main outlines to the English system. It was well to start from a known platform, but the English plan was obviously but a fragment of complete system. It provided only for the simplest rudimentary instruction as a public care. The State education of India is in this respect immensely ahead of it, and yet this, especially in recent years, has been obstructed and embarrassed by a tangle of notions of British growth, grown obsolete, in a great measure, even in the United Kingdom, and wholly inapplicable to a country of such widely different conditions as India. The statesmaa of India should be enlightened, not enslaved, by the example of this country.

"Not clinging to an ancient saw;
Not mastered by a modern term."

Piercing through circumstances to principles he should discern that the higher and the highest education he can bestow is the perpetual want of India until it be satisfied, and that the interest of England is beyond all measure concerned in the shape and direction given to the growing and aspiring intellect of the great dependency. The secondary schools in India have this advantage over the endowed schools in England, that they are subject to regular and searching examination. They form a part of the system inspected and controlled by the Education Department. In England, on the other haud, when the Charity Commissioners have once framed a scheme for a school, and set it going, it is thenceforward left very much to itself. It is some of the visitations of the Inspectors of Schools, because it is not a primary aided school; the Charity Commissioners have no authority to appoint inspectors or exercise superintendence. Hence they have no official means of testing either the soundness of their schemes or the intelligence and zeal with which they are carried out by the governing bodies. Nor can the Charity Commissioners find out with any certainty where a want of secondary education is most felt, and how for each locality it may best be supplied. Wales and Scotland are in this respect distinctly in advance of England. In England the State does not found high schools or help, or even inspect them. They are found in some places where they are almost thrown away. In others they exist not where they are most needed, or exist only through private enterprise or benevolence. There are some scholarships linking the primary to the secondary schools, and this is a point at which the Charity Commissioners aim in their schemes for reorganising educational foundations; but there is an absolute want of continuity and system as between the lower and the higher education. The State looks after the former; the latter, equally important, is left almost to chance. India, in the outline, at least, of its educational system, approaches the completeness of Germany. There is a regular gradation of schools and of studies from the lowest to the highest, and to the University. Voluntary bodies who have established schools and colleges receive grants in aid on terms which place them on an equality with the Government institutions, and which are perfectly satisfactory to them. They provide instruction in many cases at lower rates and with more consideration for individual cases than the purely public institutions. A poor boy of unusual ability knows exactly what opportunities are open to him, what line he has to take in order to make his way to a University degree; and there are aids enough on the way in the shape of Government and municipal scholarships to encourage him in diligence. The plan of Indian public education is not ill laid down. What it wants is enrichment, enlargement, the capacity and means to cultivate the best abilities, to turn out and preserve to learning a larger—a much larger—proportion of distinguished men among the host of mediocrites. But it needs, too, a recognition of the principle thoroughly accepted in Germany, that the higher the scale of education the wider the region instructed in it. Thus the State should contribute a larger proportion to the secondary than to the primary school. In India it is generally just the reverse. In England secondary education is left to take care of itself. The very wealth of endowments with which the community has been enriched by the munificence of past generations has in recent years stood in the way of a systematic progress of scholars from the lowest to the highest rung of the educational ladder. Many of our great foundations date from an earlier period, but the sixteenth century was particularly fruitful in grammar-schools. It was a time when men's minds were greatly and nobly stirred, a time of rising prices, of prosperity for the middle classes, and of confidence in the future. The endowments took generally the form of dedications of land, which were specially appropriate for large towns, because the value of the land would increase with the growth of population, and of children needing instruction. The stream of benevolence, though lessened in proportion to the nation's wealth, has never ceased to flow, but many new objects have arisen, and new means of elementary education have come into existence on lines different from those of earlier times. A generous education was in the times following the revival of learning recognised as the only education. Instruction aimed at learning, as learning was then conceived; but the practical needs of active life were little cared for by the grammar-school master, and the demand for immediately useful instruction, even on a very low level, gave rise to the private adventure schools in which the mass of middle-class Englishmen have been brought up. No country shows more than England the imporverishment which the lower everyday studies suffer through a divorce from the higher. While classical and philosophical learning has kept on the old lines, sharing fairly in the general movement of European thought, though suffering by its partial severance from the great active interests of the nation, the exigencies of daily life amongst a lower, rougher class have been met by a rude rule-of-thumb education, or rather instruction, supplying in a fragmentary unorganised way such scraps of practical accomplishments as were indispensable for purposes of business. There is neither the systematic discipline imposed on the teachers and learners of the classical languages, nor is teaching based on a thorough study of human faculties and human growth, and working on this foundation towards a gymnastic of the mind, which shall open wider and strengthen it in such a sequence of training as may produce the maximum of energy and flexibility in the whole sphere of efforts and invention within which the intended occupations are embraced. Individual genius of course triumphs in England, as everywhere, over the obstacle of unfavourable surroundings, but in England perhaps more than anywhere capacity goes to waste through want of cultivation. Recent years no doubt have seen great efforts made by the Charity Commissioners to make the educational endowments which abound in some parts of the country available for carrying on youths of exceptional promise from one stage to another of education. The existence even of such possibilities for ability and diligence is not generally known. There is a complete absence of a system connecting the lower with the higher schools, and with the Universities. There may incidentally and occasionally be some gain in leaving a leaven of high intelligence, even though uncultivated, to work amongst the masses; but this is not to be compared in value, socially or politically, with a continuous and regular movement upwards, bringing home to the poor and ignorant, that for them as for others—for their sons, at any rate—there is a free career open to ability. A chain of common intellectual interests, binding the different orders of the community together, is not less important in view of the rising problems of the future, than the political and religious connections which counteract the severing influence of differences of means. Now, in the matter of gradation and co-ordination in its educational system India is distinctly in advance of England. Scotland and Wales will bear comparison with India, as they take greatly the lead of England, but in any criticism of the Indian Educational Department it must be borne in mind that, with limited means and with enormous difficulties to contend against the Government has placed instruction, and the highest instruction, fairly within the reach of every youth of ability who chooses to strive for it. By the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889 provision is made for an Education Committee for each county. The Committee is to submit to the Charity Commissioners a scheme for the intermediary and technical education of the country and for the use of existing endowments. The County Council may provide for the scheme out of the county rate with a condition for its own representation on the governing board. The scheme has to be dealt with and put in operation by the Charity Commissioners, like one for an endowed school. Provision is thus made for a complete scheme of secondary schools if only the County Councils will vote the requisite funds. The extra rate for this purpose must not exceed a halfpenny in the pound. To the sum thus raised may be added an equal sum from the Treasury, on condition of the schools being maintained in an efficient state. The schemes proposed must be approved by the Charity Commissioners, which it may be hoped will prevent any degradation of the existing means, slender as they are of higher instruction.

(*To be continued.*)

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR W. A. BROOME, Indian Staff Corps, has been allowed to return to duty.

LIEUT. E. SAULEZ, Staff Corps, 8th Bombay Infantry has been granted leave for one year.

MAJOR H. R. KELHAM, Highland Light Infantry, is granted one month's extension of leave.

LIEUT. E. F. TWIGG, Staff Corps, 24th Baluchistan Regiment, has been granted leave of absence for one year.

AN order has been issued for Colonels on the Staff, on promotion to Major-General, to vacate their appointments.

LIEUT. C. E. FORESTIER-WALKER, R.A., No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, has been granted six months' leave.

SURGEON-CAPT. J. L. T. JONES, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been granted le

PURE PERSONALITIES.

SIR RICHARD OWEN who, in his ninetieth year, is fast recovering from a severe illness, is another illustration of the remark that, other things being equal, the hardest workers are among the longest lived. Some 400 works, many of them most complicate and bulky, attest his prodigious industry. He has published original papers on every branch of the animal kingdom, living and fossil, and it has been said of him that "from the sponge to man, he has thrown light over every subject he has touched." The "doyen" of modern English men of science resides in a homely thatched cottage in Richmond-park. It is a quiet spot, embosomed among venerable oaks, where the deer come up to nibble and where nightingales sing. On most fine days Sir Richard Owen may be seen frequenting a favourite path, and a pause now and then to examine some suspect indicates that the haunts of observation of a lifetime are with him even in his retirement. His full, bright, and kindly eyes are yet undimmed, and the whole face has a delightful blend of sympathy and power.

The new Earl of Ancaster will have the unique distinction of having sat in the House of Lords by no less than three titles. He entered the gilded chamber as Lord Aveland, in succession to his father in 1857; in 1865 he succeeded to the ancient barony of Willoughby de Eresby on the death of his mother, who was a peeress in her own right; and now, by virtue of his new patent, he will sit as Earl of Ancaster.

A prominent figure in the Parnell Commission is about to emerge from obscurity into the full glare of publicity again. "Major Le Caron," *alias* Beach, who was one of the principal witnesses for the "Times," will publish his diary in a month or six weeks. It will contain a full account of his intercourse with the Irish revolutionary societies in America, embellished, of course, with copies of blood-curdling secret documents issued by these bodies. It is significant that the appearance of this book should be timed for the eve of the Home Rule debates in Parliament. Probably, the Unionists hope to make political capital out of it. The book, however, cannot do more than tell again an oft-told story. Le Caron has lived in London since the sittings of the Parnell Commission. He has been frequently observed in Fleet-street and the Strand.

By the death of Lady Hill recently, who occupied apartments at Hampton Court Palace for upwards of fifty years, one of the rooms in the older part of the palace will shortly be thrown open to the public. It is a small room with carved oak panelling round in the shape of folded linen, and the ceiling is elaborately decorated with the Tudor arms. Leading out of this room is a small, dark cell which is said to have been used by Cardinal Wolsey as a devotional closet. This room is stated to be in exactly the same state of preservation as it was four hundred years ago.

The Countess of Galloway, Lord Salisbury's sister, who recently returned after a twelve months' tour through Australia and New Zealand, has commenced to expand her notes, and, judging from the first instalment in the September "Nineteenth Century," her Antipodean impressions and experiences will be something superior to those of the average globe-trotter. But she ought to try and keep her political bias under due subjection. There is surely no need to drag Irish politics into descriptions of New Zealand scenery. She credits an Irishwoman from Mitchelstown, whom she met in New Zealand, with sentiments obviously intended to reflect on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalist leaders. The Irishwoman in question may have supplied the text, but the wording plainly shows that the sermon is preached by Lord Salisbury's sister. She apparently could not resist the temptation to elaborate something in the nature of a counter-cry to the Liberal, "Remember Mitchelstown."

Mr. James Sivewright, C.M.G., Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, who has just been advanced to the rank of Knighthood, is a remarkable example of success by Spartan preservance. His father was a worthy, hardworking stonemason in the north of Scotland. Young Sivewright got a start by receiving at a free school such a good education as enabled him to gain a scholarship at the Aberdeen University. When he took his degree, having no capital but brains, he worked as a tutor for some time at Blackheath. The study of electricity had not then become popular, but Mr. Sivewright foresaw its future, and became a successful competitor for a post in the Government service. At Portsmouth he ran races of promotion with Mr. Preece, now chief electrician to the Post Office. These two are joint authors of a manual of telegraphy. Mr. Sivewright filled many posts, and eventually became director of telegraphs to the Cape Government. Mr. Sivewright made himself very prominent as a member of the Afrikander party in the Cape Parliament, and was invited to join the present government of the colony.

By the way, the artist who illustrates Mr. Grant Allen's confessions in the new number of the "Idler," has perpetrated a real joke. Mr. Allen ends with the warning, "Don't take to literature, if you've capital enough to buy a good broom and energy enough to annex a vacant crossing." Mr. George Hutchinson has, thereupon, drawn a tail-piece representing Mr. Grant Allen in the guise of a crossing-sweeper receiving a copper from a gentleman outside the Athenæum Club, the donor being Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Will Mr. Allen take the hint? Having confessedly made enough by literature to purchase a broom, why does he not take to street sanitation? Is it possible he has not energy enough to annex a vacant crossing?

John Greenleaf Whittier, the American Quaker poet, wrote years ago that he was "ready to depart and be with Christ, which is far better"; yet at eighty-five years of age, and after sixty-six or more of writing, we have him dedicating some new and charming verses to his friend, junior octogenarian, and fellow-poet, him "of the Breakfast Table," in the pages of the "Atlantic Monthly," to which for over forty years he has been a leading contributor. He is still living at Hampton Falls, and he has just sent thence a touching little reply to an invitation to take part in the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the old fishing town of Gloucester. A volume of his later verse, to be called "At Sundown," will shortly be published.

There is a rare chance for some enterprising tobacco trader just now. Myrtle Grove, Sir Walter Raleigh's old house at Youghal, in County Cork, is again for sale. It was the property of Sir John Pope Hennessy, and last time it was put up there was not a single bid, which is not altogether surprising, for Youghal is an old-world place, where the "unearned increment" is unknown. Since then, however, Miss Katherine Tynan has described the old place and its associations with Raleigh, Edmund Spenser, and the Desmonds, and if the tobacco people do not look sharp they may be too late.

Her Majesty proposes to place a statue of the Emperor Frederick in the grounds of Balmoral, which are crammed with memorials of the Queen's deceased relatives and friends, while every hill-top in the neighbourhood bears a cairn. There are only three statues—one of the Prince Consort, by Theed representing him in Highland dress; the Jubilee statue of the Queen, which was presented to Her Majesty by her Scottish tenantry and servants; and a statue of John Brown, by Boehm, which occupies a conspicuous position on a wooded bank near the garden. Princess Alice is commemorated by a Celtic cross of granite, and the Duke of Albany by a large seat of polished granite. The memory of Sir Thomas Biddulph is recalled by a granite fountain. The bronze statue of the Prince Consort in the grounds is an exact copy of his white marble statue in the corridor of the castle.

Sir Samuel Griffith, the Premier of Queensland, before he turned himself inside out on the Kanaka question, was wont to ride every day from the Government offices to his home on a prancing steed. That steed is now no longer visible, and its disappearance is not wholly unconnected with the unpopularity which Sir Samuel has drawn upon himself by his espousal of "black slavery" in flagrant violation of all his previous promises and pronouncements. It is no longer politic on his part to court the notice of the Brisbane populace, and so, instead of mounting the erstwhile prancing steed, and giving the Brisbanites a treat in horsemanship, he prefers to go home by a less frequented and more circuitous route.

That many-sided man, the Bishop of Chester, whose ambition to run a publichouse still remains ungratified, has followed the example of the Bishop of Durham in settling a big strike. Under this arrangement the watermen formerly employed by the Salt Union return to work, while the new hands are compensated out of the Union funds. Bishops can hardly be more usefully employed than in this "ministry of reconciliation."

There has been for some time past considerable stir among the friends of Mrs. Maybrick, this being partly due to the receipt of a remarkable letter from South Africa, purporting to be the dying confession of an important witness in the case. Since his accession to office as Home Secretary a good many petitions respecting Mrs. Maybrick have been addressed to Mr. Asquith, but the most important document is a petition signed by women in America and forwarded to Osborne for presentation to the Queen. Among the signatories are Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the President; Harriet Stanwood Blaine, Anna M. Foster and Ellen R. Rush. The petition is addressed from the Executive Mansions, Washington, and while pointing to the absence of proof that the convict administered arsenic to her husband, concludes:—"We confide in the power of your Majesty, and in the power of your grace on behalf of our young countrywoman, Florence Maybrick, a widow, a mother, fatherless, brotherless, wearing out in prison a life sentence of penal servitude."

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SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue „ * Green „

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

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Cushion Tyres, 1 in. and 1½ in., x ½ in. base, 36 lbs.

Light Roadsters, Pneumatic Tyres, 41 lbs.

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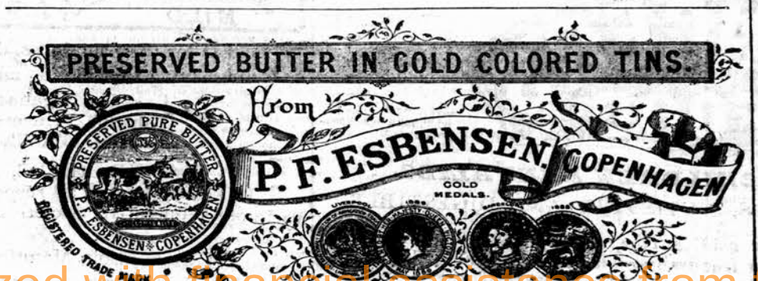

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HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S
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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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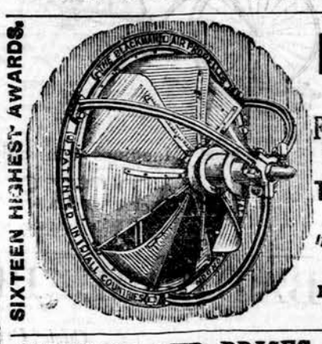

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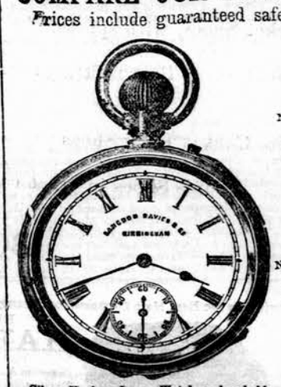

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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entire, different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubebs or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

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SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

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« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly. »

« D^r GAY, *Gaze Ite des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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PEPSINE PEARLS

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SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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BY EMPLOYING

Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

The only medicine having obtained a reward.

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This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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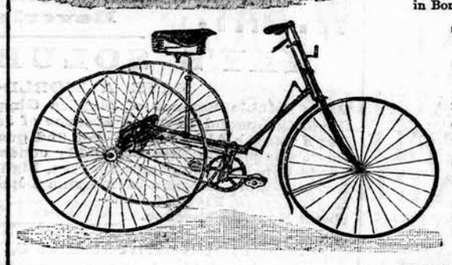

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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.

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PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.

WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

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